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LITERATURE.

Louisa May Alcott: her Life, Letters, and Journals. Edited by Ednah D. Cheney. (Sampson Low.)

IN striking contrast with the pretentious *Life* of William Lloyd Garrison, which I lately reviewed in the ACADEMY, is the biography that Mrs. Cheney has prepared of her friend, the author of *Little Women*. Mrs. Cheney errs, if at all, in the direction of over-modesty. She does not attempt to magnify either her subject or herself. This, however, in the present case, cannot be considered an error; but, on the contrary, seems to be due to praiseworthy skill and judgment, united with clear insight and sympathy. An editor less sagacious would have aimed at greater elaboration. Mrs. Cheney appears to have understood that the story of Miss Alcott's life needed a plain and simple telling. It is given here almost wholly in her own words, drawn from diaries and letters. The result is a full, sufficient, and lifelike picture. Already, in a general fashion, many of the chief incidents in the life had been known to the world though Miss Alcott's published writings; for, as Mrs. Cheney says, "her capital was her own life and experience, and those of others directly about her." Mrs. Cheney undertook to supply what was needed to supplement, and to verify or correct the more or less irresponsible records in the story-books; and she is to be congratulated on the efficient manner in which she has executed her task.

Louisa May Alcott was born in 1832, the second of four daughters who, as Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy, are the heroines of *Little Women*. The father, Amos Bronson Alcott, was described by Emerson—his best friend—as

"a pure idealist, not at all a man of letters, nor of any practical talent, nor a writer of books; a man quite too cold and contemplative for the alliances of friendship, with rare simplicity and grandeur of perception, who read Plato as an equal, and inspired his companions only in proportion as they were intellectual, whilst the men of talent complained of the want of point and precision in this abstract and religious thinker."—*Life and Letters in New England*.

He was one of those "children of light" who in worldly wisdom are no match for the "children of this world"; a truthful, trusting man, absorbed in the pursuit of high aims. His lack of practical talent, and not any defect of will or any indolence, rendered him incapable of providing suitably for his family; and the early days of Louisa and her sisters were spent amid chronic poverty, amounting even to positive want of the necessities of

life. Mr. Alcott was a pioneer in the matter of education; and his experiments in the training of the young, although, like all his other schemes, failures as a means of livelihood, were in other respects of high importance. In his own household his peculiar ideas on this subject had full sway. Many a worthy Concord matron must have been painfully exercised in her mind at the way in which Mr. Alcott was "ruining" his children. No corporal punishment—Solomon notwithstanding! Positively encouraging them to think for themselves and to balance motives for actions, like rational beings, and to ask the queerest questions! It is, indeed, quite possible that on Mr. Alcott's system introspection was carried too far—at any rate when guided by persons less clear-sighted than Mr. Alcott himself. A child whose temperament inclined to be morbid might be effected injuriously; but the risk of this was less evil than the thought-quelling and spirit-breaking system that prevailed in former days. In the case of the Alcotts at least, the children were, on the whole, free-hearted and happy, notwithstanding that, for the due development of their virtues, and perhaps for economy also, they had to subsist on such diet as "plain-boiled rice without sugar," and "Graham meal without bread and molasses." One of Mrs. Cheney's earliest recollections of Louisa is that, at a Conversation on Vegetarianism, when Mr. Alcott was affirming that a vegetable diet would produce "unruffled sweetness of temper," she heard a voice behind her, saying—"I don't know about that; I've never eaten any meat and I'm awful cross and irritable very often." It would seem, however, that the perfect work of the vegetables was marred, in the case of Louisa and her sisters, by the secret importation, in a band-box, of pie and cake, provided by a compassionate friend. Despite poverty and vegetables—thanks, in large part to a good father and one of the noblest of mothers—those Concord days were, as Miss Alcott afterwards declared, the happiest of her life.

For her mother, in particular, Miss Alcott had a strong, unwavering affection. Highly as she esteemed her father, she was of opinion that "all the philosophy in our house is not in the study; a good deal is in the kitchen, where a fine old lady thinks high thoughts and does kind deeds while she cooks and scrubs." The aim of Miss Alcott's life was to place her mother in comfortable circumstances, and when her mother died she wrote, "a great warmth seems gone out of life and there is no motive to go on now." "I am a busy woman," remarked Mrs. Alcott on one occasion, "but never can forget the calls of my children." She never did. She was their friend and companion, and as such watched over them and gave and received confidence. She believed in and trusted them, not fearing that they would be injured by contact with rougher elements in the world—a contact which, in the case of the Alcotts, who were ever ready to shield and succour the destitute, could not well be avoided. The home-life and character of both Mr. and Mrs. Alcott, and the relation in which they stood to one another and to their children, may be discerned in the following passage:

"When cautious friends asked mother how she

dared to have such outcasts among her girls, she always answered, with an expression of confidence which did much to keep us safe, 'I can trust my daughters, and this is the best way to teach them how to shun these sins and comfort these sorrows. They cannot escape the knowledge of them; better gain this under their father's roof and their mother's care, and so be protected by these experiences when their turn comes to face the world and its temptations.' Once we carried our breakfast to a starving family; once lent our whole dinner to a neighbour suddenly taken unprepared by distinguished guests. Another time, one snowy Saturday night, when our wood was very low, a poor child came to beg a little, as the baby was sick and the father on a spree with all his wages. My mother hesitated at first, as we also had a baby. Very cold weather was upon us, and a Sunday to be got through before more wood could be had. My father said, 'Give half our stock and trust in Providence; the weather will moderate or wood will come.' Mother laughed, and answered in her cheery way, 'Well, their need is greater than ours, and, if our half gives out, we can go to bed and tell stories.' So a generous half went to the poor neighbour; and a little later in the eve, while the storm still raged and we were about to cover our fire to keep it, a knock came, and a farmer who usually supplied us appeared, saying anxiously, 'I started for Boston with a load of wood, but it drifts so, I want to go home. Wouldn't you like me to drop the wood here; it would accommodate me, and you needn't hurry about paying for it?' 'Yes,' said father; and as the man went off he turned to mother with a look that much impressed us children with his gifts as a seer, 'Didn't I tell you wood would come if the weather did not moderate?' Mother's motto was, 'Hope and keep busy'; and one of her sayings, 'Cast your bread upon the waters, and after many days it will come back buttered'" (pp. 54-5).

Another glimpse is afforded in the following scene which Miss Alcott had noted in her journal. The date is 1854, and Mr. Alcott had been on a lecturing tour, unsuccessful as usual:

"In February father came home. Paid his way, but no more. A dramatic scene when he arrived in the night. We were waked by hearing the bell. Mother flew down, crying, 'My husband.' We rushed after; and five white figures embraced the half-frozen wanderer, who came in, hungry, tired, cold, and disappointed, but smiling bravely and as serene as ever. We fed and warmed and brooded over him, longing to ask if he had made any money; but no one did until little May said, after he had told all the pleasant things, 'Well, did people pay you?' Then, with a queer look, he opened his pocket-book and showed one dollar, saying, with a smile that made our eyes fill, 'Only that! My overcoat was stolen and I had to buy a shawl. Many promises were not kept, and travelling is costly; but I have opened the way, and another year shall do better.' I shall never forget how beautifully mother answered him, though the dear, hopeful soul had built much on his success; but with a beaming face she kissed him, saying, 'I call that doing very well. Since you are safely home, dear, we don't ask anything more.' Anna and I choked down our tears, and took a little lesson in real love which we never forgot; nor the look that the tired man and the tender woman gave one another" (p. 70).

Such were the influences under which Louisa Alcott and her sisters were trained.

The outcome was, not only that all the

children turned out well, but also that Mr. Alcott's ideas were given to the world in the most convincing manner possible. He has written several books himself—good, suggestive, inspiring books; but they can have nothing like the range of influence of his daughter's stories. "False ideas," as Cardinal Newman has told us, "may indeed be refuted by argument; but only by true ideas can they be expelled." The method of the reformer is to refute by argument; but Miss Alcott, consciously or unconsciously, adopted the surer method. Her stories were acceptable just because they were true to life; and, at the same time, they were surprising, because of the depths and possibilities of child-nature which they revealed. Men of science tell of germs floating in our atmosphere which, if they come into contact with certain infusions (each according to its nature), exhibit signs of life. The life was there in the germ. It needed the occasion to call it forth. In like manner, possibilities in the children which had been long suppressed found their opportunity for development in the method of training of which Alcott and Pestalozzi (to mention no others) were, separately, pioneers. The name and system of Pestalozzi are known everywhere; but that system cannot be better understood, or in reality have had more influence, than the kindred truths of the obscure philosopher of Concord which found vent through the books of his daughter. There were "mute inglorious" Megs, and Jos, and Beths, and Amys, always. That the children of to-day seem different from the children of the "good old times" is due to no change in their nature, but to the new possibilities for its development. It is a part—and far from the least important part—of the democratic expansion which marks this age.

Turning to Miss Alcott's own life, we find that the author is even better than the books. "Jo," wild and wayward, but true at heart, was, indeed, in a great degree, her counterfeit presentment. As she says: "I always thought I must have been a deer or a horse in some former state, because it was such a joy to run. No boy could be my friend till I had beaten him in a race, and no girl if she refused to climb trees, leap fences, and be a tom-boy" (p. 30). This and much besides is truly "Jo"; but in her inner life, Louisa Alcott was greater than this ideal. The wild and wayward element, under due control, became the motive force of a noble life of self-devotion. "I was born with a boy's spirit under my bib and tucker," she said "I can't wait when I can work"; and work she did at whatever honest task she could find. There was much need for her aid, to lift her family out of their poverty, and to help each member of it in his or her special career. Her journal contains many passages like this, which is dated September, 1861: "Wrote a story for C., as Plato needs new shirts and Minerva a pair of boots and Hebe a fall hat." We find her sending "neckties and some paper" as gifts to her father, while she herself is wearing such old gowns as she can patch up or friends have given to her; even here, often enough, dispatching the best of them to her sisters. On Christmas Eve 1864 she notes receiving ten copies of *Moods*, then just issued; and she is encouraged by the fact that "for a week, wherever I went,

I saw, heard, and talked *Moods* and "found people laughing and crying over it"; but before this and afterwards she is "hammering away at the parlour carpet" and "feeling very moral to-day, having done a big wash alone, baked, swept the house," &c., &c. She did, at length, redeem her family from their poverty. After twenty years of strenuous effort she was able to write: "Debts all paid, even the outlawed ones, and we have enough to be comfortable. It has cost me my health, perhaps [and in truth it had]; but, as I still live, there is more for me to do, I suppose." She went on doing, chiefly for others, for nearly sixteen years more, when her health finally broke down. Then she had to learn how not to do. "The learning not to do is so hard," she said, "after being the hub of the family wheel so long. But it is good for the energetic ones to find that the world can get on without them, and to learn to be still, to give up, and wait cheerfully." Whether doing or not doing, she did not grumble. No one outside her immediate circle knew what she sacrificed and suffered. Nay, no one whatever really knew; her high spirits and humour hid many an anxious thought; her journal was the only receiver of the secret. "Life is my college," she wrote in that journal in 1859, "may I graduate well and earn some honours." Readers of this book will admit that she graduated with high honours. A young woman who had read *Work* entered her service because she wished to see "if Miss Alcott practices as she preaches." She found that she did, for the experiences of Christie were, in fact, her own. No task, were it mere house-cleaning or plain sewing, was too lowly in its time and place. Emerson, who was her good friend from her childhood until his death, may have been thinking of her when he wrote that passage in "Illusions" where he says that "if we weave a yard of tape in all humility, and as well as we can, long hereafter we shall see it was no cotton tape at all, but some galaxy which we braided, and that the threads were Time and Nature." Her services were not confined to her own family. Had they been, her life might have been a quieter and also a longer one; for overwork, and her brief but brilliant career in the war hospital, undermined her health. She was the good genius of many who had no claim upon her beyond the claim which in her eyes was supreme—that they were in need. So, with success and increased resources came always new demands: "Every poor soul I ever knew comes for help, and expenses increase. I am the only money-maker, and must turn the mill for others, though my own grist is ground and in the barn." In the midst of all, she found time to do her part as citizen, exerting herself in women's and other public movements. She had some contempt for mere theorists, being herself so pre-eminently practical. When a swarm of "budding philosophers" invaded Concord she was not well pleased. "If they were philanthropists," she said, "I should enjoy it; but speculation seems a waste of time when there is so much real work crying to be done. Why discuss the 'unknowable' till our poor are fed and the wicked saved?" Her own abounding sympathy always rushed into action; and happily, unlike many "prac-

tical" persons, that sympathy enabled her to be helpful to others in *their* way even when it was not her own also.

Incidentally, Mrs. Cheney's book gives interesting glimpses of other persons besides Miss Alcott—of the other sisters: Anna, who inherited the "serene, unexacting temper of her father"; Elizabeth, until her early death "a serene and saintly presence," as her sister said; the cherished May, who also died all too soon; of Emerson and Theodore Parker, both of whom exercised great influence over Louisa in her early life; of Thoreau, the Hawthornes, and others. Parker knew her when her struggle was keen, and he was well constituted to understand and admire her heroic spirit. A "God bless you!" and the grasp of his hand, gave her, she said, "courage to face another anxious week." When people say, as they sometimes do, that the influence of Theodore Parker is spent, they do not remember how great a power for good he was in his personal contact with many besides Miss Alcott; and that so his influence lives and will live through lives which he helped to bless and make worthy.

WALTER LEWIN.

Ireland and the Anglo-Norman Church. By G. T. Stokes. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

PROF. STOKES has not been long in fulfilling the promise made by him, in his *Ireland and the Celtic Church*, of writing a companion volume to that work, bringing the ecclesiastical history of Ireland down to the eve of the Reformation.

The period covered by the present volume is not, perhaps, so generally interesting as was the preceding, and there is something not altogether satisfactory in the title of the book. But as a pleasant and intelligible introduction to the study of Irish history it deserves warm commendation. As in the former volume, there is in this little that can be called original; but the story of the conquest is told in a clear and graphic fashion, evincing a thorough mastery of the authorities and a familiar acquaintance with the localities described. Like a certain eminent English historian, Prof. Stokes is a great cyclist, and his holiday excursions into the country have been turned by him to excellent use. As for his method of teaching Irish history there is much to be said in favour of it, and his criticism of those who mistake obscurity for profound thought and pedantic dulness for surpassing learning is not without a spice of truth in it; though, on the other hand, there is the danger, not always avoided by Prof. Stokes, of becoming trivial as well as simple. "To select great personages of light and leading, or great central epochs," round which to "group the onward march of events," is undoubtedly a much simpler and perhaps, on the whole, a more satisfactory way of proceeding than the strictly chronological, where events are apt to lose their true significance amid the multiplicity of detail that surrounds them.

Especially is this so in regard to Irish history at a time when there was really no national life at all. To treat Irish history as one would treat English history appears to be altogether a mistake. In the history of Eng-

land there is a continuity of national life—sometimes broadening, sometimes narrowing, but at all times visible—which is altogether wanting in that of Ireland. In Ireland it was only after the Cromwellian and Williamite wars had crushed out every separate interest in the island that a national life born of common suffering sprang into being, supplanting the old clan life. Till then each part of the island had its own separate life and its own separate history, which, in order to be understood, must be studied separately and in detail. Here (*e.g.*) it is the history of the English settlement, stretching out its arms of conquest now in this direction, now in that, and again shrinking to the inconsiderable dimensions of the English pale. Here it is the history of some great Irish clan, like that of the O'Neills, contending at one time against the English, at another against the O'Donnells. Here, again, it is the history of some great Anglo-Irish family, like the Geraldines of Munster, struggling to cut out for themselves a principality independent of English and Irish alike. To the student of English history, familiar with the idea of a central legislative and a central executive authority, such a state of affairs is bewildering in the extreme. In his endeavour to arrive at some sense of unity, he concentrates his attention wholly upon Dublin and the history of the English colony. Such a history may be sufficient and complete in itself, but it is evidently inadequate as a history of Ireland or the Irish people, and it is for this reason that I demur somewhat to the title given by Prof. Stokes to his present volume. What he has given us is not a history of Ireland and the Anglo-Norman Church, but a history of the Anglo-Norman conquest of Ireland and of the subsequent fortunes of the settlement down to about the close of the fifteenth century.

But to turn to the book itself. Prof. Stokes's account of the circumstances that led up to the invasion of Ireland by Strongbow and his comrades, and the subsequent conquest of the island, is complete and graphic. His narrative, enlivened by anecdote and by information of a most recondite sort, is, throughout, brimful of interest. But I must confess to a certain sense of disappointment at his treatment of Henry's legislative work in Ireland. The fact is Prof. Stokes is too prone to exaggeration. No doubt this is in some measure due to the audience to which these lectures were in the first place addressed. But one can hardly repress a smile when reading his description of the conquest of Ireland by Henry as a "great epoch, much talked of, widely celebrated, but almost entirely unknown," which it will be his object "to withdraw from the region of mythical shadows into the clear light of historic day." And, again, on p. 64, he writes: "Prince John's government was in every respect a disastrous one. It lasted but eight months, and yet it sowed seeds of mischief which have not yet fully matured." This is rank nonsense; but it is by no means a solitary instance of the exaggerated manner of writing in which Prof. Stokes occasionally indulges. Ever with an eye to effect, he is best in the descriptive portions of his work. It is when he comes to analyse character and interpret motives that he is slightly disappointing. Every historian is necessarily, at the same

time, more or less antiquarian. Occasionally with Prof. Stokes the antiquary overbalances the historian. His account of Henry's landing, of his triumphal progress northward from Waterford, and of the Christmas festivities of his court at Dublin, is excellent. But of Henry's ultimate intentions, of his policy in regard to Ireland, we are left almost completely in the dark. And yet, as every student of Irish constitutional history knows, there are few questions more interesting than that which relates to the scope of Henry's Irish legislation. Did he or did he not intend to establish an independent kingdom in Ireland? What is the meaning of Roger of Hoveden's assertion that at the Council of Oxford in 1177 Henry raised his son John to the dignity of "king of Ireland"? On these points Prof. Stokes is altogether silent. Possibly the requirements of his lecture-room prevented him discussing these and similar topics, less interesting generally, but of greater importance to the student of Irish history than a knowledge of the exact spot where the Anglo-Norman invaders landed, to which Prof. Stokes devotes considerable attention. Still I cannot help thinking that his book would have been more valuable had he done so, even at the expense of curtailing it within the limits marked out by Mr. Sweetman's *Calendars of State Papers*. For it seems to me useless to rewrite the history of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries until the documents relating to that period are systematised and calendared. Prof. Stokes, it is true, makes good use of the materials at his disposal; but he has no fresh light to throw on the subject; and his remark that "Poynings' Act was the turning-point of Irish history," inclines one to believe that he has not studied this latter period so closely as he has done the former.

I suppose one hardly takes up a book on Irish history nowadays without wondering of what complexion of politics the writer is; but it would be difficult to say whether Prof. Stokes is a Home Ruler or a Unionist. Still, he would not be a true Irishman did he not have some grievance of his own against England.

"Here let me note," he says (p. 72), "one extraordinary piece of editorial folly—I was going to say, of Anglican wrongheadedness. It was bad enough to have Morice Regan's narrative edited and Giraldu Cambrensis translated by a man who, in his notes on Giraldu Cambrensis, identifies Kinsale, a town in Cork, with Kinselagh, an Irish tribe in Wexford; but then, when the government were officially publishing an edition of the collected works of Giraldu Cambrensis, to hand over the editing and annotating of his *Topographia Hiberniae* and of his *Expugnatio Hiberniae* to another Englishman equally ignorant of Ireland, was one of those thoughtless, hopelessly stupid actions which help to explain the failure of English policy in this country. One can scarcely imagine how even officialism of the densest character could pass over Irish scholars like Bishop Reeves, Mr. Hennessy, Mr. James Graves, or Mr. Gilbert in favour of any Englishman, no matter how learned in textual criticism, where a history and a geography dealing with Ireland were concerned," &c.

When Prof. Stokes comes to treat of the period covered by the *Calendars of Carew MSS.* I anticipate his indignation will pass all bounds. Perhaps, however, he is a little

inclined to make mountains of mole-hills; for even Irishmen, one must allow, sometimes trip in the matter of Irish topography and Irish pedigrees (and small shame to them!), as witness Prof. Stokes, who informs us that the ancient Offaly is represented by the modern county of Kildare. This is a small matter; but everyone of us who cares anything about the Ireland of the future will join with Prof. Stokes in his earnest protest against the doctrine that it is advisable that Irishmen should know nothing of the history of their own country. It is, as he says, "a narrow, a bigoted, and a dangerous opinion"; and yet I wonder how many Englishmen are aware that at this moment Irish history is a forbidden subject in Irish schools. How much wiser, how much more politic, would it be to place in the hands of each Irish boy—and, for the matter of that, of each English boy—such histories as these which Prof. Stokes has given us, written with a single eye to the truth, but full of sympathy for what is good and noble in Saxon and Celtic nature alike.

R. DUNLOP.

In an Enchanted Island; or, a Winter's Retreat in Cyprus. By W. H. Mallock. (Bentley.)

THIS is a brilliant book, in which a strange country is described from an original point of view. The cause of the author's visit to Cyprus, he tells us, was as follows. When staying in the house of a much-travelled friend in England, he received information from him of the existence in that island of an extensive vein of green marble, resembling *verd antique*; and this, he conceived, might perhaps be worked as a profitable speculation. The spot where it was said to be found was near a mountain called *Pentadactylon*, in the northern part of the island; and the objects by which it was to be recognised were a ruined church, a cave, a copious spring of water, and a cypress tree. With these data he started on his exploration; and after one unsuccessful attempt he discovered the place, but only to be disappointed at finding that the marble was scanty in amount and in small pieces.

So much for the immediate object of Mr. Mallock's journey. But, meanwhile, the speculator's thoughts had been diverted into another channel by the magic influence of the first impressions of Eastern scenes and of a life and associations altogether alien to those of modern Europe. In this connexion he propounds a somewhat novel view of the true purpose of travelling, which he repeats with no little insistence in the course of his volume. According to Mr. Mallock, the traveller's function is not to observe facts or to notice what is real in the present or in the remains of the past—to do so would be to have an object, and the true traveller must have no object; but to drink in "the stimulant of a new mental experience." Those who do this "are the only true travellers; for it is they alone who really love change for the sake of change, taking it into their system as a smoker inhales smoke, and finding it exhilarate them like a kind of spiritual hashish." "The true traveller is mentally the *émigré* of contemporary

revolution; and he exiles himself from his country in order that he may escape at intervals, if not from himself, at all events from his generation."

In this respect Mr. Mallock acted up to the principles which he enunciates. We have often been told that the amount which a man learns from travelling is in proportion to the store of information which he collects beforehand; Mr. Mallock assures us that six weeks before he landed in Cyprus he was not even aware of the existence of its capital, Nikosia. When he is present at the excavation of a Phœnician tomb, he says:

"The trench that had just been opened was the grave of a Phœnician child. . . . I had never been present at an occasion like this before, and it changed at once the whole character of the afternoon for me. I did not, as I have said, care sixpence about Phœnicia; but there was something that touched the feelings like a knife or a note of music in seeing after all these centuries the earth giving up her dead, and the toys of a child thrown back to the light which had shone on them last before the dawn of history."

We are half afraid that Mr. Mallock's definition of a traveller would exclude Herodotus and Marco Polo, and a few others to whom that title has usually been applied; and we are not certain that his views on the subject do not resolve themselves into a refined epicurism, which appeals in vain to persons who are not so *désillusionné* as he professes to be.

But it would be ungenerous to press these points when the result in the present instance has been to give us a most agreeable book. Mr. Mallock's tour in Cyprus comprised a stay at Nikosia in the interior of the island, and visits to Kyrenia on the northern, and Famagusta on the eastern, coast; and he was everywhere entertained by British residents. The Gothic structures, which date from the period of Western occupation, seem especially to have excited his admiration, surrounded as they are in this land by the unusual accompaniment of palm trees and other luxuriant vegetation. Among these he allowed his fancy to run riot; and while he describes them, he endeavours to picture at the same time the dream-land or cloud-land in which he himself lived. His account of Famagusta, with its mediæval fortifications and splendid churches, now deserted, is very romantic; but the place which attracted him more than any other was the Abbey of Bella Pais, in the neighbourhood of Kyrenia. The church and the refectory of this abbey are in perfect preservation; and the cloisters, which reminded him of those of Magdalen College, Oxford, are only ruined on one side. The following is his description of the refectory:

"Its door opened from the cloister on the side facing the precipice and opposite to the church. I entered. I was in a magnificent hall more than a hundred feet in length, more than forty feet in height, and in width more than thirty. Nowhere a stone was chipped, nowhere an angle obliterated. Not York Minster nor Westminster Abbey could show, in all their roofs, groining whose ribs rose and met more gracefully, or more complete preservation of the overarching stone. To another feature they could show no parallel at all—to the palms and oleanders on which the windows opened, and which, seen through this Gothic framework, looked like the work of sorcery. Presently, I espied a passage leading to some regions

beneath. I descended some broken steps which led me into a dim twilight; and, advancing a little, I came upon two crypts, perfect as the hall above, but not a third of its height, and sustaining their ponderous vaulting on low hexagonal columns."

Throughout this volume everything is gracefully described and invested with a tinge of romance and poetry; and an element of piquancy is added by the introduction of contrasts with modern European life and quaint and clever observations. In the course of the narrative, also, not a few amusing incidents are related, the prominent figure in which is the author's native travelling-servant, Scotty, whose real name was Abdullah, while this *sobriquet* had been appended to it owing to his having once visited Glasgow. Nor must we overlook a number of really good sayings, the best of which, to our mind, is the following: "The variety of travel is in inverse proportion to the speed of it." The fault is ours if, after perusing the book, our uncultivated British taste for solid food makes us feel as if we had been dining off pastry. It certainly is not everyone who can feel and describe, as Mr. Mallock has done, the enchantment exercised by the sunshine of the South and romantic memories; and therefore we are grateful to him for imparting to us this quintessence of the impressions of an impressionable traveller.

H. F. TOZER.

Sketches of Rural Life, and other Poems. By Francis Lucas. (Macmillan.)

Our literature is rich in classical descriptions of the felicities of the peasant's existence. He must indeed be a soulless creature who is insensible to the vivid and picturesque beauty of those idyllic representations of rural life. But, while fully realising their charm, many, perforce, disallow their truth. In depicting a peaceful scene of simplicity, innocence, and joy, Goldsmith, in "The Deserted Village," was conforming to a canon of pastoral art. The pastoral poet, as Steele says, must discover what is agreeable in country life and hide what is wretched. In strong contrast with that charming product of the poet's fancy is the sombre picture—in the propriety of which Dr. Johnson acquiesced—of the peasant's life, with all its meanness and its misery, Crabbe presented in "The Village." Washington Irving's pleasant picture is not less sharply at variance with Cobbett's descriptions in his *Rural Rides*.

Historical evidence favours the verisimilitude of the darker representation. Once only—when, after the ravages of the Black Death, he found himself master of the labour-market—has the lot of the English land-labourer been more than barely tolerable at best. The first Statute of Labourers promptly determined that period of unfamiliar prosperity; and, from the reign of Edward III. until our own time, notwithstanding frequent legislation—sometimes remedial, but for the most part repressive—his condition generally has been more or less hapless. No substantial betterment of the lot of the labourer in husbandry accompanied the phenomenal progress in other departments of industrial life. He remained, as we have known him, inured to toil at a very tender age, his best years

passed in unremitting labour, embittered by anxieties, and haunted by a persistently intrusive vision of the comfortless inactivity, the pain, and the humiliation that awaited his declining powers—a figure at once inspiring pity and commanding respect, pathetic alike in his hopeless acquiescence in his lot and in the patient dignity of his endurance. It may be true that individual effort and kindly intention on the part of those socially above him were not always lacking to relieve with some touches of warmer colour the monotony of his life. But these at most availed very little to brighten the "hueless grey" of his *servitude*—the harsh term, still in general use in the south-west, itself a significant survival. It was no wonder that, in the first amazement of a fresh-born hope, the field-labourers in the southern shires regarded Joseph Arch as the apostle of a new evangel.

There is almost an absence of shadow in the presentment of rural life in the volume before us. Oppression and sordid care have no place in the lot of Mr. Lucas's peasant. His wage is more than sufficient for his need; he is quite content with his condition; and he can contemplate the future with complacency. "The Shepherd" says—

"I've every comfort I could wish,
And manage to pay my way,
And furthermore I've a little store
Against the rainy day."

Nor does the way in which "The Ploughman" regards his exposure to the weather accord with Crabbe's view of the "slaves" of labour hoarding up "aches and anguish for their age":

"Oh! the ploughman's lot is a humble lot,
And homely is his fare,
And we spend our toil
On our native soil
And breathe our native air.
Though it howls across our broad hill-sides,
And cuts us to the skin,
Our English blood, so warm and good,
Leaps up to drink it in."

"The Woodman," too, is above the promptings of discontent:

"Oh! the woodman's wages are sure and good,
His tool is keen and his arm is strong,
And though the weather be never so rude,
Lustily in the lonely wood
He labours all day long,
And now and then wakes up the hills
With a bit of an old song.
Of lop and top he gets his share
To furnish his winter's store,
And a faggot or two he well can spare
To lay at the widow's door;
And, if her old heart blesses him,
What could he wish for more?"

But the woodman belongs to the aristocracy of rural labour. Another portrait in this gallery of rustics, and one of the best in the series, is that of "The Hedger and Ditcher":

"Heigho! for the hedger and ditcher,
There's many wiser and many richer;
But leather, all leather from tip to toe,
The very worst weather that ever can blow
Is good enough for the hedger and ditcher.
Where the ragged fence runs up the hill,
With the thick gloves on his hands,
Busy with hook and billet, and bill,
Yonder the hedger stands;
And he clenches and wrenches, and wattles and twists
The stubborn stems by the strength of his wrists
As if they were hempen strands.

And the brier, whose laughing roses swung
In June's delicious breath,
And the thorn where the linnet perched and sung
To his mate on her nest beneath,
And the berries of waxen pink that blush
On the spindlewood's slender spray,
Those merciless hands will lop and crush
Whenever they come in his way."

Stephen Duck himself, the poetical tasker or thrasher who became rector of Byfleet—Crabbe's "honest Duck," whom Gay described as the favourite poet of the Court, and on whom Swift expended a bitter epigram—could not have produced a more sympathetic picture of "a tasker bred and born" than that limned by Mr. Lucas. Ancient memories of an exceedingly agreeable kind will be revived in many minds by the familiar environment of "The Tasker"—the

"big old barn with its gloomy bays,
And the moss upon the thatch,"

where the rats and mice scuttle about, and

"the fierce old tom-cat hides,
And the barn owl snores and blinks,
And between the sheaves the weasel glides";
and where the oaken

"floors send up the sound
Of the swinjel's measured stroke."

The book contains pleasing descriptions of natural scenery, more than one of which we would transcribe, were it not for a restraining fear of indulging in the luxury of quotation more freely than courtesy permits. The sketches are largely informed with the feeling of the country, and show great love of beauty and intimate acquaintance with nature's moods and works. They indicate, too, familiarity with the rustic mind; and in no wise is this knowledge more truly illustrated than in the note of natural piety which occurs now and again, but never obtrusively.

It is of an older England that Mr. Lucas has given these transcripts. Nowadays, the leather garb of the hedger and ditcher is never seen, and the sound of the flail is rarely, if ever, heard on the countryside, where, too, the old spirit of faith and reverence is slowly dying out. These things were; but the peasant's life of simple happiness never existed outside the poet's imagination.

Of the other poems in the book, some of them of considerable merit, space will not permit any detailed notice. Two of the "Songs in the Old Style," however, call for mention. Of these "Violet Buds" is too long to quote; besides, "Winter" is more seasonable:

"When hungry fowl go roosting soon,
And nightly shines the crystal moon
O'er silent rills,
And icy winds their bugles blow
And crisping sheet the powdery snow
Out o'er the hills;
Then merrily, merrily trim the fire,
Merrily troll about the bowl,
And merrily sing to your heart's desire,
For to solace the winter's lack
There's nothing so good as song and sack;
So merrily, merrily trim the fire.
When barns at early eve are fast,
And woodmen from the darkling waste
Their wallets bear,
And teams are housed by lantern light,
And fold-yards littered down at night
With special care;
Then merrily, merrily trim the fire,
Merrily troll about the bowl,
And merrily sing to your heart's desire,
For to solace the winter's lack,
There's nothing so good as song and sack;
So merrily, merrily trim the fire."

The echo will be readily recognised, and "special care" is unfortunate; but this is a good song withal.

JOHN F. ROLPH.

A DUTCH HANDBOOK TO THE HISTORY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT CANON.

Het ontstaan van den Kanon des Ouden Verbonds. Historisch-kritisch Onderzoek door Dr. G. Wildeboer. (Groningen: Wolters.)

AMONG the many continental works which have found translators in recent years I do not remember one on the origin of the canon of the Old Testament. It is much to be wished that this convenient and thoroughly critical text-book, by Dr. Wildeboer (professor at Groningen), may attract the attention of some one who is alive to the wants of students. It is of a moderate length, and is well arranged. Many inaccuracies have crept into the ordinary hand-books which are here corrected. And the statements to which the author in his preface draws special attention—on the conception of canonicity in the Jewish schools, on the true significance of the history of the canon, and on the reasons why the Christian Church of our day can, and should still, retain the Jewish canon—deserve to be carefully studied as a necessary preliminary to the theological study of the Old Testament.

Some will naturally ask, What is the author's attitude towards Old Testament criticism? This is his reply:

"The history of the collection of the books of the Old Testament can with much justice be regarded as a continuation of the history of the origin of these books. Often our enquiry presupposes certain results as to the origin of the elder Scriptures. But the research as a whole is not based upon these. And the arguments which we borrow from the results of historical criticism are so illustrated and confirmed from another side that they do not much affect the security of our argument."

In a note to this paragraph—the book is in paragraph form—the author remarks that it would be easy to derive from the late origin of Daniel in its present form (about 165 B.C.) and of Chronicles (about 250 B.C.) some evidence with regard to the canonisation of the second and third collection of books. But, he adds, the reader will see that the date given for the canonisation of the second collection rests upon independent grounds, and that the position of Daniel in the third collection of itself testifies to the late origin of the book.

Dr. Wildeboer has a comprehensive knowledge of the literature of the subject, and refers to the most recent books—Dutch, German, and English. His treatment of the subject of the canonisation of the law is circumspect and yet thoroughly up to date. A similar remark may be made of his section on the references to the Old Testament canon in the New Testament, which, he says, on the one hand oppose the theory that a fixed canon existed since the days of Ezra, and on the other hand give some positive hints of value for our conception of the history of the origin of the canon. The book introduces the student to the present state of critical research in this difficult subject, and should not be neglected by Biblical students.

T. K. CHEYNE.

NEW NOVELS.

Two Pardons. By Henry Scott Vince. In 3 vols. (Ward & Downey.)

Redeemed in Blood. By Lady Florence Dixie. In 3 vols. (Henry.)

Dr. Greystone. By Mdm. Van de Velde. (Trischler.)

A Cavalier's Lady. By Constance Mac Ewen (Mrs. A. C. Dickson). (John Heywood.)

A Stage Romance. By Lilith Ellis. (Remington.)

Wheat Certainty. By John Cahill. (Ward & Downey.)

Paul's Friend. By Stella Austin. (Walter Smith & Innes.)

Jonathan Merle. By Elizabeth Boyd Bayly. (Jarrold.)

Cousin Ned. By Louisa M. Gray. (Glasgow: Bryce.)

Boycotted. By Mabel Morley. (Remington.)

THE name of Mr. Scott Vince is unknown to us as a novelist, but he has written a fairly successful work in *Two Pardons*. It may not call forth much admiration from the literary point of view, but the story is cleverly constructed and evolved. It opens with a dramatic prologue, reciting the tragic circumstances of a duel which takes place at Chagres, on the Isthmus of Panama. Then the scene changes to the quiet English village of Avonham, in Marlshire. Here lives a fascinating widow, Mrs. Stanhope, who has earned the warmest eulogies for her kindness to the poor. The sleepy village is suddenly thrown into excitement by the settlement within its midst of a certain Mr. Galbraith, of whom no one knows anything except that he is a man of great wealth, who buys a large house, and land without stint. Village life as it is still led in some remote parts of the country, with all its gossip and its petty events forming a nine days' wonder, is faithfully delineated. A considerable portion of the first and second volumes is occupied with the account of a Parliamentary election of the good old type, with the time-honoured custom of broken heads and much wilful destruction of property. But the election is only a subordinate incident in the weaving of the plot, which is of a double character. In the first place the wrath and jealousy of two men, Alfred Shelman and his *fidus Achates* Adolphus Carter, are evoked in consequence of the affection manifested by one Walter Rivers for Mrs. Stanhope, and by Galbraith and certain friends of his for the fair daughters of Mr. Abel Bompas, an Avonham magnate. Little by little they cherish the growth of sinister designs, until these culminate in murder. It would be unfair to the author to follow further this portion of his narrative. Meanwhile, the second branch of the plot is being worked out; and in course of time the past life of the bewitching widow is gradually exposed to view. It has been marked by wicked passages, of which she now bitterly repents, and which she is endeavouring to expiate by good deeds. At last she is deeply enmeshed, and her intimate relation to the actors in the duel described in the prologue is made clear. The novel has plenty

of incident, and is unquestionably interesting for its kaleidoscopic views of country life.

Whatever else be said for or against Lady Florence Dixie's novel, it is indubitably exciting. Indeed, it almost takes one's breath away. The very title, *Redeemed in Blood*, is unpleasant; and one or two of the characters endeavour to live up to it. The woman known as Lady Wrathness is about as fine a specimen of a human tigress as we have met with. She knocks down an innocent girl with a knuckle-duster, nearly killing her, and hunts her own husband all over the globe, holding over him the horror of a murder which she knows he is innocent of, but which he himself believes he has unwittingly perpetrated. In order to screw up her courage to the sticking point this strange being swallows tumblerfuls of raw brandy, from whose effects she recovers in the most marvellous manner. She has in her possession the written confession of the real murderer; and a whole system of plotting and counter-plotting ensues for the possession of this document, which is concealed in a black bag. The heroine of the story, Lady Maeva Doon, loves Lord Wrathness, and is resolved on proving his innocence. This she is eventually instrumental in doing. Lady Wrathness suspends the precious bag over a lofty cliff near Santa Cruz; but Maeva, and a youth named Hamilton, who is in love with her, determine to circumvent her. Hamilton cuts the rope and loses his life at the hands of the enraged Lady Wrathness; but as the bag falls into space, it is caught by Maeva and Lord Wrathness, who have timed their arrival to the exact moment in a boat beneath. There are other marvels almost as extraordinary as these. That Lady Florence Dixie can write well is shown not only by her natural sketch of Maeva, but by the character of Lady Ettrick, and her charming sketches at the opening of the youthful lovers Rory and Lorna, who certainly do not bend to the customs of conventional society. Lady Florence Dixie states that this is her first novel. That being the case, the critic ought not to err on the side of severity, but we are quite convinced she will live to see that *Redeemed in Blood* is a literary mistake; and when she has laid aside the hysterical style, of which it is an almost perfect example, she will do work that is more commensurate with her undoubted talents.

Mdme. Van de Velde is a vivacious writer, and her *Doctor Greystone* is above the average of single-volume novels. Indeed, the picture of the doctor is invested with a quite unusual measure of individuality. The early blighting of his life, with the trouble that attends him in consequence of the death of his wife, and his subsequent self-immurement in a Leicester-shire village, must evoke sympathy on the part of every reader. He is more sinned against than sinning, and men are always predisposed to regard such a being with affection. Greystone's penchant for vivisection is forgotten in his noble efforts to alleviate human suffering. Into the mouth of one other person in the story, Sir Everett Barston, the writer puts many clever things, as, for instance, "The world is full of great men whom nobody knows, and of little men whom everybody extols." But while Mdme. Van de Velde shows unmistakeable cleverness, why

should she commit such solecisms as, "He made an effort to mix into society."

Mrs. Dicker's romance of the Isle of Wight, *A Cavalier's Ladye*, is more successful than the general run of historical novels. It purports to be the journal of Mistress Judith Dyonesia Dyllington, and it is concerned with the troubles which that headstrong and unfortunate monarch, Charles I., brought upon himself. The king is himself introduced into the story, as also are Cromwell and Milton. The characteristics of the Protector have been rendered so familiar to us through the pages of Carlyle that it is not surprising Mrs. Dicker has attained a fair amount of *vraisemblance* in her delineation. There is considerable display of antiquarian research in the passages of this story relating to the earlier history of the Isle of Wight.

A Stage Romance is very tragic, perhaps unnecessarily so, for we do not see why it should have been incumbent upon Evelyn Erle and Arnold Rivers to throw their lives away in the manner they did. Perhaps the fact that the lady was a mystic and a fatalist had something to do with it:

"In theory she was a Platonist, tinged with the mysticism of Allan Kardec's theory of re-incarnation. She had not yet met the man who could touch her strangely balanced nature. She influenced all with whom she came in contact, without in return being influenced by any."

But the conqueror came at last, and the end of her love was darkness, gloom, and death. We shall be glad to meet with Miss Ellis again under more cheerful circumstances.

The Cornish story, *Wheal Certainty*, is very touching. As the name implies, it deals with a mine discovered on the property of Michael Treleaven; but this is only a peg on which to hang a moving story of love and revenge. Ruth Treleaven is a charming creation, and her sorrows and final deliverance from the persecutions of an aged and fiendish lover excite genuine sympathy. Mr. Cahill writes with ability and freshness.

Paul's Friend excellently fulfils its mission, being "a story for children and the childlike." Miss Austin is one of the few writers who can depict children with all their winning ways and naturalness. Little Paul Charteris and his sister Paulina are delightful, and this record of their youthful joys and trials is just the book to place in the hands of boys and girls. It is also not without its lessons for "children of a larger growth." Socrates the dog and Chum the cat, who figure prominently in the narrative, are exceedingly knowing animals.

The writer of *Jonathan Merle*: a West-Country Story of the Times, has something in common with Miss Edna Lyall, but her religious philosophy is more healthful and satisfying, if her literary facility be inferior. Jonathan Merle himself is a manly, earnest fellow, a sincere Christian without cant, and consumed with the desire to do all he can for the amelioration of the race. He is better than the hazy philanthropists with vague notions, and by dint of resolutely doing the duty nearest to him he achieves high results. Miss Bayly's story is very thoughtful, and pervaded by a high tone.

The same praise can honestly be awarded to *Cousin Ned*, and a pathetic interest attaches to it from the fact that it is a posthumous work. Miss Gray had a gift for writing stories with a moral purpose. Her style is simple and effective, with no pretensions to genius. Her latest published production may be read with genuine pleasure, and at the same time with regret that the young have lost a sincere friend.

Boycotted, an Irish story by Miss Morley, is diversified by some pleasant love passages; but we prefer to take our fiction and politics apart, as we can then enjoy the one and discuss the other.

G. BARNETT SMITH.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Scenes from a Silent World. By Francis Scougal. (Blackwood.) The readers of *Blackwood's Magazine* in the past year have had most of these scenes before their eyes, but the present volume is not a mere reprint of what has already appeared. It contains a chapter upon Capital Punishment which is well worth consideration, and an earnest appeal for more sympathetic treatment of the inmates of our prisons. Mr. Scougal believes that much good would result if the silent world to which the criminal is condemned could be visited by a properly organised body of unofficial persons, who would make acquaintance with every individual prisoner and study his case in all its bearings, past and future, with a view to his amelioration. Although he does not put his suggestion into any practical shape, we should hesitate to say that it is impracticable. Mr. Scougal has himself shown what can be done by means of personal intercourse. He found hopeful traits even in condemned murderers, and drew forth, by sympathy, what otherwise would have remained for ever locked up:

" 'A friend !' exclaimed a criminal, on whom the chaplain's visits had had no effect. 'A friend !' He remained silent for a few minutes, with his piercing eyes staring into the face of his visitor; then he suddenly flung himself back on his pillows, muttering, 'Well, when I came into this hateful place—say, and long before—I thought I had done with friends for ever and ever ! It goes very hard with me to believe I've got one now.' "

It should be borne in mind that in some few prisons ladies have, of late years, been allowed to visit the women's cells; but this privilege, owing to indiscretion, has in several instances been withdrawn. We are disposed to think that men would prove better visitors than women. They are more ready to recognise the letter of the law and to keep their feelings under control. Mr. Scougal—many of whose over-true stories are stranger than fiction, some rather ghastly, and a few relieved by a touch of humour—is a strong opponent of capital punishment. His language is, we think, more forcible than his logic is convincing; but he deserves to be heard.

Old Age: the Results of Information received respecting nearly 900 Persons who had attained the Age of Eighty Years, including Seventy-four Centenarians. By George Murray Humphry. (Cambridge: Macmillan & Bowes.) This book is welcome, not only for the information it contains, but for the evidence it supplies of the growth of a more scientific method of dealing with the problem of longevity. The frank credulity of Easton and his school, who regarded all centenarian claims as matters to be dealt with by faith and not by evidence, has passed away. Sir G. C. Lewis and Mr. W. J.

Thoms both did good by their persistent demand for evidence; and the latter in particular achieved a great service by the exposure of many imposters—some of whose falsehoods were so glaringly improbable as to seem intended to challenge doubt rather than invite the belief with which they were received. Dr. Humphry's book is not, however, simply a discussion of the question, "Can man live a hundred years?" for that question has been decisively answered in the affirmative, although many make false or mistaken claims to an existence of a century. It is a digest of the information on old age brought together by the Collective Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association, supplemented by some later data. This mass of material is expounded in a very satisfactory manner by Dr. Humphry. That civilisation is lengthening the term of human life seems to be quite clear. The system of birth and death registration now used will in a few more generations probably make this increasingly manifest, as it will then be much easier to trace the life-history of individuals. That our very complex society has its special dangers need not be said; but the greater security of life, the increase of sanitary knowledge, the improvement in cleanliness, the better food, and the wider interests of the mass of the community, have had the effect of lengthening the term of human existence. It is a significant fact that longevity is commoner among women than men. How is this to be explained, except by the greater regularity of the lives of the female sex? This, in fact, appears to be the broad lesson of Dr. Humphry's book. Some old people have been free livers, and possibly have violated every hygienic law; but when the data are examined as a whole, it will be seen that temperance in all things is the highway to a healthy old age. Perhaps the first essential is the most difficult of all; for the centenarian is almost always "well-born" in the physical sense—that is comes of a stock that has a constitutional power of endurance. Yet as vicious habits may destroy the finest physique, so the rational management of life, the alternation of physical and intellectual interests and employments, the cultivation of a cheerful temper, and the careful avoidance of excess whether in eating or drinking, in the play of the passions, in work or in pleasure, will do much to counteract original defects of constitution. This is not a new doctrine; but the moralist who advises a sober, cheerful, and temperate life may now reinforce his counsel by these facts of science, which show that this is the surest method by which to attain length of days—a boon often desired even in an age of superficial pessimism.

The Makers of Modern Italy. By J. A. R. Marriott. (Macmillan.) In this little volume of less than one hundred pages, Mr. Marriott gives us an admirable sketch of the rise of Italian nationality. He describes the unification of Italy as the work of three men—Mazzini, Cavour, and Garibaldi. To these he adds a fourth—Victor Emanuel, the first king of United Italy, "whose coolness and courage, whose temperate zeal and whose unswerving honesty, whose clearness of vision and unfailing commonsense, gave consistency and coherence to the life work of them all." Mr. Marriott carefully avoids the graceless task of appraising the comparative value of the work which each of these great men achieved for Italy. He is content with admiring all. As he eloquently expresses it:

"The Prophet, the Statesman, the Crusader, each was complementary in his lifework to the other. Possessed of widely diverse gifts, dissimilar in temper, and generally opposed in policy, but equal in abnegation of all selfish aims, equal in devotion to a noble cause, equal in the steadfast

courage with which it was pursued, each will have his proper niche in the temple of Italian unity, for each contributed most precious gifts—each freely gave his life and lifework—to the building of that imperishable fane."

Mr. Marriott has read Mazzini to some purpose. He points out that with Mazzini "the sole origin of every right is in a duty fulfilled." He describes him as he was—no mere dreamer of vain dreams, no fawning demagogue, but

"a pure-minded, God-sent prophet, self-devoted to the noble task of rescuing his fellow-countrymen from the degrading yoke of alien tyrants, of emancipating his fellow-men throughout the world from the no less ignoble tyranny of selfish passions and of base desires."

We have said enough to show that these three lectures will be an intellectual treat to all who sympathise with the making of modern Italy.

From Kitchen to Garret; Nooks and Corners. By J. E. Panton. (Ward & Downey.) What Mrs. Panton calls "the ever fascinating subject of household management and household decoration" forms the subject of these twin volumes. They will prove a useful present to young couples entering upon the rather fearful pleasures of an establishment of their own, and even old stagers may gather from them not a few hints for the improvement of their homes. It will be understood that these books are essentially women's books. We cannot imagine any man taking them in hand except for the purpose of criticism. Moreover they are, to a large extent, class books. The domestic economy about which they treat is that of the middle and upper-middle classes—the professional and mercantile folk—among whom there is an increasing desire to get the largest possible amount of enjoyment out of their incomes, but who, through ignorance, often fail in doing so. Mrs. Panton will tell them where they can get tasteful things cheaply, and how they can produce satisfactory results out of the least promising materials. She will advise them how to furnish "artistically" their reception rooms, and make their nurseries and bedrooms cheerful and healthy. She will impart to the young housekeeper all those domestic details which, we believe, form the staple of conversation among the newly-married, and she will win the regard of those who are candidates for matrimony by her generous views on the subject of dress.

"Dress," she says, "is, unfortunately, so frightfully expensive nowadays that the problem of how to dress at all, always a serious one, has assumed gigantic proportions of late years." An allowance of less than £100 a year may clothe, but cannot dress, its recipient. It is only fair to add that in apportioning an income of £1000 a year, she is kind enough to assign one-tenth for "clothes for husband," while only £75 is retained for "clothes and pocket money for wife." Perhaps the lady's dress, in contradistinction to "clothes," is paid for out of the balance for incidentals, which is a big one.

A Guide to District Nurses. By Mrs. Dacre Craven. (Macmillan.) No better qualified person could have been chosen than the author of this little book to write on Nursing. Mrs. Craven was trained at St. Thomas's, and worked at King's College, Hospitals. She has seen the chief continental hospitals, and those of Canada and the United States; and she helped to nurse the sick and wounded in the Franco-German War. It was only natural, therefore, that she should be chosen by the trustees of the Jubilee Fund to write this small manual for the use of the nurses of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute. All who are in any way connected with the sick poor will find many useful hints in it, whether they have adopted the profession of a nurse or not. The

personal qualifications of the district nurse, arrangement of the sick-room, its ventilation, cleanliness, temperature, and cookery are lucidly treated. There are rules for keeping registers, reports, &c., which will be practically useful in every household where typhoid or scarlet fever make their unwelcome appearance. Indeed, the chapter on the latter disease ought to be studied by all mothers. It is quite needless to commend Mrs. Dacre's book. Without a superfluous word, from beginning to end it forms an admirable handbook of Nursing.

Historical Tales and Legends of Ayrshire. By William Robertson. (Glasgow: Thomas D. Morison; London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.) Mr. Robertson has collected a quantity of interesting matter; but it is unfortunate that he has not made his book more attractive. Only after repeated attempts, indeed, were we able to read it. "Contest for" is used where the preposition is needless; and it is hardly possible that "akin with" could be a right construction. Expressions like "vernal influences," "eventuated," "the jubilate of its strains blending away into the dirge of the coronach," occurring frequently in serious narratives, warn the reader off the ground. Mr. Robertson's writing requires to be drained and stubbed. These strictures apply more especially to the stories in which the author draws on his imagination. When he has facts to deal with the ground is firmer. Putting the language aside, we find in the historical portions research and a laudable impartiality, and in the legendary and romantic narratives a feeling for the picturesque. As Mr. Robertson points out in a preface, which, in style, contrasts favourably with the bulk of the book, Ayrshire is rich in historical associations. Haco was defeated on its shores; Wallace and Bruce "wrought wondrously" within its borders; to it the Lollards came; and Cromwell in the Fort of Ayr "stabled his steeds in the shadow of St. John's." Roman and Pictish remains, crannogs and tumuli, give it a place in archaeology as interesting almost as its place in history. Then there is plenty of material for the study of its social condition past and present. If, instead of giving us twenty-eight disconnected papers, Mr. Robertson had put some method into his work, and beginning with his "Prehistoric Sires of Ayrshire," traced the development of society in Kyle, Carrick, and Cunningham to the present time, his long-winded stories of wraiths and raids and sheep's heads would have found their proper compass and significance as incidental illustrations of the manners and beliefs of the times. He would have taken much greater interest in his work, and so would his readers. Everything required for such a plan is contained in the present volume; and, from the forcible and compact style of one of the papers—"The Story of Kyle and Carrick Four Hundred Years Ago"—we are convinced that Mr. Robertson is equal to something of the kind.

Heroines of Scotland. By Robert Scott Fittis. (Paisley: Alexander Gardner.) Mr. Fittis possesses a familiar knowledge of Scotch history, and of the annals of many Scotch families, and is chiefly interested in the antiquities of his subject. He is too good a patriot not to catch fire sometimes; but his pages are burdened with matter that would have been sufficiently prominent in an appendix, and the style is rather halting. "Many glorious women that are famed for masculine virtue" is the fitting quotation from Webster which Mr. Fittis uses as one of the mottoes of his book. Isobel, Countess of Buchan, who installed Bruce as king of Scotland; the amazons, Black Agnes of Dunbar, Lilliard of Anorum, Margaret Campbell—the heroine of "Edom

o' Gordon"; and the strong-hearted martyrs, Isabel Alison of Perth and Marian Harvie of Bo'ness, are among the hardier heroines whom the author seems to prefer; but he writes also of Helen of Kirkconnel, Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, and other ill-starred ladies dear to romance.

Police! By C. T. Clarkson and J. Hall Richardson. (Field & Tuer.) The two authors are a police officer of many years standing and a journalist whose daily duty has brought him into contact with policemen of all ranks. The book does not pretend to contain a complete chronicle of the police, and still less of crime. The writers have co-operated to sketch in broad outlines the constitution of our guardians of the peace. The metropolitan force is especially dealt with, as that body is governed not by the ratepayers but by the Home Secretary. The book is written in a very rambling vein, and embraces all sorts and conditions of men from that delightful artist, the late John Leech, to vulgar murderers like Peace. Chap. xv. gives a very detailed and impartial account of the recent disturbances in Trafalgar Square, and chap. xiii. of the Jubilee Plot. The earliest orders issued to the force in 1830 are given in some detail, and the writers question whether the "frog's march" is not a breach of these orders. The book has something to tell us about London slang. For instance, the cabmen call a stand near a certain club in Trafalgar Square "Poor Man's Corner," because the club members "pay the legal fare" and no more. A burglar's kit is given, and we learn with some surprise that it was not till 1758 that the first forger of a Bank of England note was executed. We have, however, said enough to show that the book gives a good deal of information in a chatty and discursive manner.

From Printing-Office to the Court of St. James's. By W. M. Thayer. (Hodder & Stoughton.) Charles Lamb was not singular in his dislike of the industrious apprentice. A man so obviously capable of advancing himself does not require our sympathy. Benjamin Franklin is the industrious apprentice of history. We cannot say his character loses any of its priggish traits under Mr. Thayer's treatment. On the contrary, the author has added a tone of self-righteousness which is entirely absent from the Autobiography. The book professes to be a biography of Franklin for the first thirty years of his life. The title is, therefore, misleading, as Franklin at the end was still a printer, and had not begun his public career. Hardly one of the 380 pages is without a piece of entirely imaginary dialogue. But the worst feature of the book is that it is not so much a life as a panegyric. "Franklin is the wisest man I ever knew," interjected Coleman (p. 359). Coleman's interjection is the one staple of the book. Eulogy is palatable when met with occasionally; but it soon palls when it seasons every dish. As long as the reader finds the style clear and unpretentious, he has no right to complain; but he may fairly object to the vulgar (or legal) use of such words as "party":

"Once a party applied for several hammers, to whom Maydole was indebted for some favour; and the party said to him—" (p. 215).

The author does not state that he writes for boys; and it is as well he does not, as we doubt whether the perusal of this book would awake any feelings but those of dislike to one whom Bancroft has styled "the true father of the American Union." Such is the natural result of unqualified praise.

Trying to Find Europe. By Jimmy Brown. (Sampson Low.) The title of this book is its worst fault; but we forgive the author after

reading it. It is distinctly amusing. The American boy tells his own tale. He runs away from his brother-in-law's house to find his father in Europe. The fun begins in the first chapter with his sister's wedding:

"When I found that things were to be thrown at Sue and Mr. Travers, I thought I would throw something of more consequence than the old slipper that mother meant to throw. . . . There was a big india-rubber boot in the garret which weighed about twenty pounds. I went up into the garret every day for nearly two weeks and practised throwing this boot at a mark. I made a splendid invention, too. Instead of throwing the rice separately, I filled the boot full of rice and then threw it with a circular sort of motion. It would whiz through the air with the stream of rice coming out of it just as fire comes out of a fireworks when it is first lit and moves slowly, and then when the boot struck the mark it would seem first to burst into rice. I practised with this invention till I could hit the mark every time and I felt sure that if there was any luck in throwing things at married people I couldn't fail to get it."

The success of this novel experiment need not be told here. We do not wonder that after this the American boy preferred running away to living with his brother-in-law. The book overflows with humour, and will amuse readers of all ages.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE late Sir Henry Yule was elected a foreign correspondent of the Académie des Inscriptions on December 27 of last year, together with Dr. Neubauer. As our readers know, he died on December 30, but not before he had received the news of his election. From his deathbed he sent the following characteristic telegram, which was read at the meeting of the Académie on January 3:

"Reddo gratias, illustrissimi domini, ob honores tanto nimios quanto immeritos. Mihi robora deficient, vita collabitur, accipiat voluntatem pro facto. Cum corde pleno et gratissimo moriturus vos, illustrissimi domini, saluto."

MR. JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY has been for some time past engaged upon a History of the French Revolution, which will be published by Messrs. Chatto & Windus in four volumes, uniform with his father's *History of the Four Georges*. The first two volumes are already in the press.

MESSRS. LONGMANS will publish shortly *France and her Republic: a Record of Things seen and heard in the Centennial Year 1889*, by Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, an American Catholic, well known as the author of *Ireland under Coercion*.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN & Co. will issue shortly *The Life and Times of Robert Owen*, in two volumes, by Lloyd Jones, edited, with a memoir of the author, by William Cavines Jones.

MESSRS. WARD & DOWNEY will publish immediately a new book by Mr. John Ashton, entitled *Social Life under the Regency*. It will be in two volumes, with numerous illustrations.

THE next volume in the "Eminent Women" series will be *Mary Shelley*, written by Mrs. W. M. Rossetti.

MESSRS. DEAN & SON announce a new edition of Lieut.-Col. Knollys's *Shaw the Life-Guardsman*, which will contain several new illustrations, and some hitherto unpublished matter relating to Shaw's early life, which has been compiled by a relative from papers in the possession of the family. Among the illustrations will be a picture of the farmhouse in which Shaw was born.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN & Co. have in the press a translation (from the second French edition) of Roger de Guimps's *Life of*

Pestalozzi, by Mr. J. Russell. Mr. R. H. Quick is writing an introductory preface. The same publishers are just about to issue a second edition of Compayre's *History of Pedagogy*, and a fifth edition of the Baroness von Bülow's *The Child and Child Nature*. The increasing demand for such books on the theory of education seems to augur well for the future of teaching in this country.

MESSRS. TILLOTSON & SON, of Bolton—who claim to be the originators of the plan of publishing novels in a series of newspapers—have already made arrangements for 1891 with some sixteen authors, among whom we may mention Messrs. James Payn, Justin McCarthy, Robert Buchanan, S. Baring Gould, W. Clark Russell, Adeline Sergeant, Mrs. Alexander, Dora Russell, and the author of "Molly Bawn."

SIR HENRY PEEK has offered prizes of £60, £40, and £20, for the three best essays giving information as to the methods and regulations under which meals are given, either by the state or by voluntary agencies, to necessitous children in large centres of population in foreign countries. The essays may be written in either English, French, or German, and should not exceed 40,000 words in length. They must be sent in to the London Schools Dinner Association by April 30.

MRS. ALEXANDER IRELAND will lecture on "Browning" at Tynbee Hall on Sunday evening next, January 26; and she is also to give a series of six lectures at Southport, during February and March, on the poet's works. Dr. Farnivall is to open a discussion on Browning at the Hampstead Vestry Hall, Haverstock Hill, on February 4.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN have just issued the sixth and concluding volume of their cabinet edition of Col. Malleeson's *History of the Indian Mutiny*. It consists of four chapters dealing with the conduct of civil servants during the outbreak, largely expanded from the single chapter devoted to this subject in the original edition; together with notes on the native states (including Sindh), and the services of officers of the Indian Navy. In a pocket at the end is an excellent map of India, with the railways, &c., brought down to date, and the names spelled (for the most part) as in the text. But the most valuable portion of this volume is the index, compiled by Mr. Frederic Pincott, revised from his index to the library edition, which has hitherto (we believe) been obtainable only as a separate work. It covers about 265 pages, and forms an alphabetical summary of the entire history so complete as to render it almost unnecessary to refer to the body of the work except for continuous reading. So long as Col. Malleeson's name survives as a military historian, we trust that Mr. Pincott's will also live as a model index-maker.

Correction.—The name of the translator of Ibsen's *Rosmersholm*, reviewed in the ACADEMY of last week, was unfortunately misprinted. It should be "Louis N. Parker."

THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

MR. WILLIAM MORRIS contributes to the *English Illustrated Magazine* for February a poem of some length, entitled "The Hall and the Wood."

THE *Art Review* for February will contain two portraits of Robert Browning—from a photograph taken by Messrs. Cameron & Smith, and from the recent picture by Rudolf Lehmann. The same number will also contain an article on "Emin Pasha," by Dr. Felkin, and an article on "Matthew Arnold's Meliorism," by Prof. W. Minto. Among the

other contents will be papers on the German humorist poet, Victor von Scheffel, by Mr. T. W. Rolleston; and on Velazquez at the Royal Academy, by Hon. Gilbert Coleridge. Mr. William Sharp also contributes an elegiac poem on Browning.

THE forthcoming number of the *Century* will contain a descriptive paper on the Congo, by one of Stanley's officers and the United States Commissioner. The article will be freely illustrated.

THE February number of the *Bookworm* will contain an article on "The Rowfant Library," accompanied by Mr. Du Maurier's characteristic sketch of Mr. Fred Locker-Lampson.

MARK TWAIN contributes a fairy story to the February *St. Nicholas*, entitled "A Wonderful Pair of Slippers," with illustrations from photographs. The same number will also have a paper on "The Boys and Girls of China," by Yan Phon Lee, illustrated by the author.

THE *Scots Magazine* for February will contain an article by Sir George Douglas on some unpublished letters of Sir Walter Scott; a paper on the land of the Burneses (Burns's ancestors), by W. J. C. Watt; an account of Robert Browning's funeral, by Miss E. K. Chapman; and an important contribution to the Scots Church question.

THE forthcoming number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* will contain an article by Mr. Alexander Gordon, on "Examining a Scotch School," which gives reminiscences of the days prior to the introduction of systematic government inspection and the School Board régime.

THE *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, which has now commenced its ninth half-yearly volume, will henceforth be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

A MEETING will be held in the lodge of Trinity College, Cambridge, on Wednesday next, to consider the question of procuring a portrait of the late Bishop Lightfoot. We may add that the last portrait is that painted by Dr. Haswell, of Sunderland, to whom the bishop gave sittings just before his journey to Bournemouth. This is intended for the University of Durham. It represents him seated in a chair of antique design, with an illuminated volume open in his hands.

THE Oxford University Dramatic Society have determined to produce Browning's play of "Strafford" in the current term, in substitution for Marlowe's "Jew of Malta." It is stated that Mr. Irving, of New College, will take the part of Strafford; while Mr. Alma Tadema has undertaken to design the scenery.

PROF. PELHAM, the successor of Canon Rawlinson in the Camden chair of ancient history at Oxford, will deliver his public inaugural lecture on Wednesday next, January 29. The subject he has chosen is "The Imperial Domains in their bearing on the History of the Roman Empire." It is understood that the delegates of the common university fund have decided to continue the readership in ancient history, vacant by his promotion.

PROF. J. W. HALES, the newly appointed Clark lecturer in English literature at Trinity College, Cambridge, announces a course of six lectures during the present term on "The Elizabethan Period, with special reference to Spenser and Shakspeare."

IN connexion with the Teachers' Training Syndicate at Cambridge, Mr. J. Bass Mullinger will deliver a course of twelve lectures during the present term upon "The History of Education," from the Renaissance down to the present time.

PROF. J. C. ADAMS—who has held the Lowndes chair of astronomy at Cambridge since 1858—is prevented by his recent severe illness from lecturing during the present term.

AT the meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society next Monday, Prof. Cayley will read a paper on "Non-Euclidian Geometry."

IT is worthy of record that no essays were sent in this year at Cambridge for either the Hulsean or the Burney Prizes.

AT a meeting of the Convocation of London University, held at Burlington House, on January 21, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. T. Tyler, was, after some debate, carried unanimously:

"That the proposal of the University for London Commission that, under a new charter for this University, special powers and privileges should be conferred on certain institutions in or near London is incompatible with the fair and just treatment of the provincial colleges, and that the acceptance of this proposal would be detrimental alike to the interests of the provincial colleges and to those of the University itself."

Meanwhile, it is understood that a scheme drawn up by the Senate, on the lines of the recommendations of the Commission, has been submitted to University and King's Colleges, which bodies have requested a conference with the Senate on the subject.

IN consequence of the election of Prof. J. Ward to the principalship of Owens College, Manchester, a re-arrangement of the departments of history and English literature has become necessary. The council, therefore, invite applications for the chair of history, and candidates are requested to state whether they are willing also to conduct classes in English literature, with such assistance as may be granted.

THE *Registers of Wadham College, Oxford*. Part I. 1613-1719. Edited, with Biographical Notes, by the Rev. R. B. Gardiner. (Bell.) Not only dutiful alumni of Oxford, but all genealogical inquirers, owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Gardiner for undertaking for Wadham what Dr. Bloxam and Mr. C. W. Boase have already done for Magdalen and Exeter. Those who have at any time made use of the *Admission Registers of St. Paul's School* will not need the assurance that the work has fallen into good hands. It is something to have the lists put into type, as the Oxford Historical Society has done for the early period of the university and Mr. Foster for more modern times. But Mr. Gardiner has achieved much more than this. In the first place, he had several lists before him; and he wisely determined to combine all of them, and to set down every one whom he could find, in university or college records, as either matriculating, graduating, residing, or paying caution-money at Wadham. This catholic principle has enabled him to include the great name of Richard Bentley, who incorporated M.A. in 1689 as tutor to the son of Bishop Stillingfleet. In the second place, he has collected all the various entries (which in the case of some of the fellows are very numerous) under the first mention of each name, so that we are enabled to follow their academical career. And lastly—what is, of course, the most important matter of all—he has added from extraneous sources, wherever possible, brief biographical notes. Herein, as anyone knows who may have attempted such work, infinite time and trouble may be spent without any results apparently commensurate. But we venture to think that Mr. Gardiner has been singularly successful, with that good fortune which not unfrequently rewards sound methods of investigation. We observe, however, that he does not attempt to identify John Pitt, one of the original fellows and fifth warden (1644-1658). Is it not probable that he was of the

family which afterwards gave to England two of her greatest statesmen? It is true that he is described as of Somerset, and "pleb. fil.," whereas the great Pitts were a Dorsetshire stock, and well connected even in early times. Their genealogy has been most elaborately traced by the late Sir Henry Yule in his notes to *The Diary of William Hedges* (Hakluyt Society, 1889). In the family tree there given we can find no place for Warden Pitt; but, on the other hand, it seems more than a coincidence that he should have been succeeded, *circa* 1645, as rector of Blandford St. Mary, by the father of Governor Pitt and great-grandfather of Chatham. It is also not unworthy of notice in this connexion that several members of the family, including the poet Christopher, were at Wadham in a later generation. Indeed, we find a Joseph Pitt, of Dorsetshire, "gen. fil.," matriculating in the second year after the foundation of the college (1615), though he likewise cannot be identified in Sir H. Yule's family tree. But we have been led away from our main purpose, which is to congratulate Mr. Gardiner on the accomplishment of the first portion of his task. We decline to believe that he will not obtain sufficient encouragement to continue it; and we hope that he will also go on to publish those materials for a general history of the college which he has accumulated in the course of his researches. May his example induce some Oxford residents to print the similar MS. collections which they are known to have made!

AN EPITAPH.

"One name was Elizabeth,
The other let it sleep in death."

ᾠδὴν μὲν σοὶ ἔδωκε φίλη πατρὶς· ἔτρεφεν ἡβην
πάνθ' ὅσα χρηστοφίλοις ἐγγυόλιζε τύχη.
ξείνη δ' ἐν ξείνοις ξείνων πάρα τύμβον ἐδέξατο
Τηλόδ' ὁμηλικίης, τηλόθι σῆς πατρίδος.

J. CHURTON COLLINS.

OBITUARY.

WE regret to record the death of the Rev. Aubrey L. Moore, dean of divinity at Magdalen College, and honorary canon of Christ Church, Oxford. He was also tutor at more than one college; and since 1881 he had lectured on ecclesiastical history as deputy for Canon Bright. To the outer world he was best known by *Science and the Faith*, published early last year, which mainly consists of reviews reprinted from the *Guardian* and the *Quarterly*. He also published several sermons and addresses; and the recent volume, entitled *Lux Mundi* (John Murray) contains a paper by him on "The Christian Doctrine of God." Mr. Moore's interest in all speculative questions was very keen; but he deserves especially to be remembered for his bold and liberal efforts to reconcile the doctrines of evolution with orthodox theology.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Jewish Quarterly Review* for January presents a varied and attractive bill of fare. Theology proper is represented by the introductory paper on S. R. Hirsch, an eminent reviver of historical Judaism. Mr. Schechter draws a curious parallel between Boswell and an admiring disciple of Rabbi Jacob the Levite (fifteenth century), better known as Maharil, who excused his interest in trifling details by precisely the same Rabbinical explanation of the Psalm-passage, "His leaf also shall not wither," as our Boswell quotes in his introduction to the Life of Johnson. Mr. Montefiore, in an elaborate and thoughtful essay, traces "Many Moods in the Hebrew Scrip-

tures"; and also gives a valuable notice of Prof. W. R. Smith's *Religion of the Semites*—valuable, not for the criticism of these lectures, but as an intelligent and helpful survey of an admirably constructed, but difficult, book. Dr. Harris answers the question: "Are the Jews a Nation To-day?" in the negative. Mr. Abrahams illustrates the saying: "Marriages are made in Heaven," from the Midrash. Mr. Strong reviews Jacobs's *Fables of Aesop*, already noticed in the ACADEMY; Mr. Simmons Prof. Margoliouth's scholarly edition of Jephthah on Daniel in the *Anecdota Oxoniensia*. Nor have we exhausted the contents of these excellent "Notes and Discussions." Dr. Neubauer concludes with a "post-Biblical Bibliography" for 1888-1889.

"*Le Livre est mort: vive Le Livre Moderne!*" is such an exceedingly obvious remark that it would be wicked not to make it. "Do make it: it is humanity to make it," as a famous person said. *Le Livre Moderne* is a very pretty little periodical—indeed, much daintier and more coquettish than its predecessor. We own, as we have owned before, that we rather miss the solid dishes of literature proper. But, though some almost unnecessary apology is made for the difficulties of the start, there is plenty of readable and interesting matter even in this first number; while the get-up is capital. The paper is particularly good, the type agreeable, the initial letters well-designed, the wrapper in good taste; and there are two famous full-page etchings. One gives us a bust of M. Uzanne himself detached upon a *fond* which seems to be a shower of roses, so that the body of the editor appears to be undergoing the same pleasant process of translation as the soul of Faust. The other is a composite series of vignettes of "Les Lectrices à Travers les Ages," with some facsimile verses to match by M. Jean Richepin. Altogether, a most elegant little thing in periodicals.

THE LANGUAGE OF MITANNI.

AMONG the cuneiform tablets discovered at Tel el-Amarna, and now at Berlin, is a long letter from Dusratta, king of Mitanni, the Nahrina of the Egyptians, written in the native language of the country. The language is a peculiar one, and totally different from that of the letter of Tarkhundara(ba), king of Arzapi, about which I wrote to the ACADEMY a year ago, and which I conjectured to be a Hittite dialect. If this conjecture be right, the language of Mitanni will throw no light on the language of the Hittite hieroglyphs.

The letter of Dusratta has been published by Messrs. Winckler and Abel in their *Mittheilungen aus den orientalischen Sammlungen*, part i. As in Vannic, the vowels are expressed in it by separate characters, and there is the same confusion between the dentals *d* and *t* as in the Assyrian letters of the king of Mitanni. The grammatical forms are distinguished by suffixes, most of which terminate in a nasal; and forms which agree with one another are provided with the same suffixes. There seems to be but little distinction between the noun and the verb; thus, when the suffix *-man* is attached to the noun, we find it attached also to the verb *mannimma-man*, "he sent."

Among the deities invoked by Dusratta are the Babylonian Ea-sarri, "Ea the king"; Istar of "Ninua" or Nineveh; Amānu or Amen, "the god of my brother," the Egyptian monarch; and Tessubbe or Tessupa, who corresponds to the Rimmon or Air-god of the Assyrian texts of Dusratta. Now, in a tablet published by Dr. Bezold, Tessub or Tessup is stated to be the name of Rimmon among the "Su"; and, as I have lately pointed out, the name is the same as that of Tesba(s), under

which the god Rimmon is known in the Vannic inscriptions. By the language of the 'Su is meant the language of the district which, as Dr. Strassmaier has shown, was called 'Suri or 'Surti, and answered, as we now see, to the country termed Nahr by the Assyrians, and Nahrina by the Egyptians. Perhaps the name survived in that of the city 'Suru on the Euphrates. Whether the language of Mitanni was related to that of the Vannic inscriptions time will show.

An Egyptian scarab, first published by Brugsch, informs us that in the tenth year of the Egyptian king Amenophis III. Kikipa, the daughter of Satarna, king of Nahrina, was sent to Egypt along with 317 other ladies. The name of Satarna occurs in a mutilated passage of the letter of Dusratta, from which we gather that he was the father and predecessor of Dusratta. The latter tells us that "my father Suttarnā" sent his sister to the Egyptian sovereign. From a later part of the letter, as well as from another letter in the Assyrian language, we learn that the name of the sister was Artatama. Could this have been the native name of the queen of Amenophis III., called Teie by the Egyptians?

The Mitannian word corresponding to the Assyrian *alhat*, "sister," is *ammat-ippi*. Other words signifying relationship terminate in the same suffix, as *sen-ippi*, "brother"; *atta-ippi*, "father"; *attart-ippi*, "grandfather" (?); *sāla-ippi*, "daughter." The same suffix has also a gentile sense, as in *Nimmārias Mistrre-pi-nes*, "Neb-mā-Ra the Egyptian," and, further, denotes agency. Thus we find *Asāli-nnan dubsarr-ippi-u*, "Asāli my secretary"; and *passi-d-khe-ippi*, "a messenger," by the side of *passi-d-khe-na*, "messengers." It throws light on the name of Aleppo—Khalip or Khilbu in Egyptian, and Khalman in Assyrian—which, as has long been recognised, must be a derivative from the name of the river Khal-ṣ. Since both *-ippi* and *-nan* are common suffixes in the language of Mitanni, while *-ippi* has a gentile sense, there is no longer any difficulty in understanding how the city of Aleppo drew its name from the river on which it stood or in explaining the form which it has in Assyrian.

A. H. SAYCE.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BEHRMANN, G. E. *Meinereise durch Griechenland*. Hamburg: Grise. 4 M. 50 Pf.
DAUBERT, E. *Daniel de Kertons: confession d'un homme du monde*. Paris: Plon. 3 fr. 50 c.
DOVÉKINE, A. (Tchernoff). *L'esprit national russe sous Alexandre III.* Paris: Ocarpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.
GENVILLE, H. *Un mystère*. Paris: Plon. 3 fr. 50 c.
GUILLOT, A. *Les prisons de Paris*. Paris: Dentu. 7 fr. 50 c.
HAUSSMAN, *Mémoires du Baron*. Paris: Victor-Havard. 30 fr.
LEYASSEUR, E. *Le Brésil*. Paris: Lahure. 25 fr.
MÜNZENBERGER, E. F. A. *Zur Kenntniss u. Würdigung der mittelalterlichen Altäre Deutschlands*. 7. Lfg. Frankfurt-a.-M.: Fossler. 6 M.
POIRET, Jules. *Horace: étude psychologique et littéraire*. Paris: Thorin. 3 fr. 50 c.

HISTORY, LAW, ETC.

- BRUCKNER, G. *Studien zur Geschichte der sächsischen Kaiser*. Leipzig: Pock. 1 M. 30 Pf.
CANSTEN, R. *Frhr. v. Lehrbuch d. Wechselrechts*. Berlin: Heymann. 12 M.
FRITZE, E. *De Juli Frontini strategematon libro IV.* Berlin: Heterich. 1 M. 20 Pf.
MAUSENBRECHER, W. *Archaische Beiträge zur Geschichte d. J. 1593*. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 1 M. 40 Pf.
ORRANS, Duc d'. *Récits de campagne 1833-1841*. Publiés par ses fils le Comte de Paris et le Duc de Chartres. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

- BRAMSON, K. L. *Die Tagfalter (Rhopalocera) Europas u. d. Caucasus*. Berlin: Friedländer. 3 M.
DALLET, G. *Le monde vu par les savants du 19^e siècle*. Paris: J. B. Baillière. 18 fr.
HAMONVILLE, le Baron d'. *La vie des oiseaux: scènes d'après nature*. Paris: J. B. Baillière. 3 fr. 50 c.

OTTO, A. *Zur Geschichte der ältesten Haustierte*. Breslau: Preuss. 1 M. 50 Pf.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- BOZON, Nicole, Frère mineur, *les Contes moralisés de publiés d'après les manuscrits de Londres et de Cheltenham par L. Toumin Smith et Paul Meyer*. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 16 fr.
CAGNAT, René. *Ours d'épigraphie latine*. 2^e édition, entièrement refondue. Paris: Thorin. 12 fr.
KAUFFMANN, F. *Geschichte der schwäbischen Mundart im Mittelalter u. in der Neuzeit, m. Textproben u. e. Geschichte der Schriftsprache in Schwaben*. Straßburg: Trübner. 8 M.
KIEHLHORN, F. *Tabeln zur Berechnung der Jupiter-Jahre nach den Regeln d. Surya-Siddhanta u. d. Jyotistattva*. Göttingen: Dieterich. 1 M. 40 Pf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EYTON'S MSS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

London: Jan. 22, 1890.

I very greatly regret that some words in the preface to the third volume of my *Feudal History of Derbyshire* recently issued should have received a construction which I had no intention of giving to them, and which I am sorry to hear has caused pain to an honourable body of men for whom I have ever held the highest respect.

In the course of writing that work I have had frequently to consult the MSS. of the late Robert Eyton, the historian of Shropshire, now in the British Museum, which are of the greatest value to everyone dealing with early baronial history. The chief value of these MSS. consists in the collection of data for founding a great chronology of Anglo-Norman times. With this object Eyton collected the names of the witnesses to many early charters, giving also the itineraries of the kings; and he arranged these names in certain tables, so that the date of a charter attested by any of these witnesses can be approximately ascertained.

Unfortunately, there is the greatest difficulty in utilising these MSS., from several causes. It is necessary to understand the system of references and cross-references which Eyton himself adopted, as well as the method of the tables, which have the *prima facie* appearance of a cryptogram. For some time I failed in trying to work this complex machine, and I could obtain no help from any of those to whom I have been frequently indebted for literary assistance. I, therefore, with the indulgence of the officers at the Museum, who allowed me to use the whole of these MSS. at once, set myself to discover Eyton's methods and the meaning of his hieroglyphs. I was fortunately successful; but I found that the difficulties I had met with arose from the fact that the MSS. have been deranged rather than arranged. The present arrangement is not that of Eyton himself. Some of the volumes have been renumbered, so that the references and cross-references do not tally. Others are composed of independent MSS., improperly bound up together. Worst of all, some of the most important MSS. are altogether missing; hence the difficulty in discovering Eyton's method, and in utilising it. For example, in Add. MS. 31,937, which consists of a comparative view of the charters of the reign of Henry II., it is stated that there was "an index of witnesses, and with notes as to their various dates, and reasons for assigning the same." This index is missing. Folio 197, Add. MS. 31,936 shows that MS. No. XI. of Eyton's own numbering is gone, and in its place a printed book is given, which, of course, does not supply Eyton's references.

I constructed for myself a plan of the MSS. as they existed in Eyton's time, which I drew up in parallel figures with the present arrangement; and, thinking that others would be glad to avail themselves of my labours, I printed a full account in the preface of my *Feudal History of Derbyshire*, a copy of which

is now at the British Museum with Mr. Eyton's MSS. for public use. In doing so, I wrote:

"It seems incredible, but the present arrangement of the volumes would appear to have been adopted to hide the losses which have been sustained."

These are the words complained of. I have always understood, and I believe it is a fact well-known, that Eyton's MSS. came to the British Museum in their present condition. Assuredly, I had not the remotest intention of making the Museum authorities responsible either for their arrangement or for the losses. I have always felt and expressed my gratitude for the admirable manner in which MSS. are there kept and made accessible to the public—a system which compares favourably with that adopted in any other library in England or on the Continent that I am acquainted with. I hope, therefore, you will allow me to free myself from the charge of having written one word in disparagement of the British Museum.

PYM YEATMAN.

SCE SIDEFULLE.—SCTA. SATIVOLA.—SAINT
SIDWELL.

Wynfrid, Clevedon: Jan. 20, 1890.

Outside the east gate of the city of Exeter extends a large, ancient, and populous suburban parish, known as St. Sidwell's. It is divided throughout by a street which, in popular speech, is known by that name. It is long, straight, and very wide; such as are seen in western towns, which were ancient markets, and which formerly had a row of shambles through the centre, with the width of the street suddenly contracted at each end.

The first of the above three forms of the name is no doubt the original one. It is so found in the Anglo-Saxon catalogue of the graves of saints in England, printed in Dr. Hickes's *Dissertatio Epistolaris* (p. 120). In Bishop Leofric's account of the alienated lands which he reclaimed to his cathedral, it is "sidefullan hiwisc" (Earle, *Land Charters*, p. 249; *Codex Dipl.*, no. 940; Thorpe, *Dipl.*, p. 428). This local dedication is believed to be the only original one at the place of her martyrdom. Within the last ten years has been destroyed a remarkable old building, known as her well—a rough, beehive-shaped building, of large size for such a purpose, and probably the most ancient piece of masonry at Exeter. It has given place to a row of small brick cottages. It may have been a "gunshot" (old style) from the church, at a spot formerly called "Lion's Holt."

The second form, "Sativola," may be called the liturgical or cartular form. So she seems to have been commemorated in Exeter Cathedral. So, in the list of reliques in Bishop Leofric's Missal (Warren's *Introd.*, lxii., and his correction to p. 5 in his *Index of Proper Names*). At Laneast, Cornwall, the dedication is "SS. Welvela and Sativola," where the second is believed to have been an aftergraft upon the Celtic dedication, arising from a proprietary interest of the bishops of Exeter through Launceston.

The third is the now current form of the name. Some have discredited the legend by attributing the origin of the name to the mediæval rebus of a scythe and a well, instead of the rebus to the name.

The inhabitants of this parish have sometimes shown a semi-belligerent spirit, and have been called "The Grecians." About seventy years ago they attempted to revive some ancient market rights which they thought they possessed, and actually pitched paniers of country produce, when the Mayor, with his swordbearer and staff of officers, issued from the city and made prize of them.

This dedication, St. Sidwell, formed a part

of the argument of a paper which I had the honour to read to the Royal Archaeological Institute, in 1873 ("Celt and Teuton in Exeter," *Archeol. Journal*, vol. xxx.). Among my audience was Mr. E. A. Freeman, who with great liberality favoured it with much approval, which he also continued in the second of his papers on "King Ine," in 1874. But he suggests that, as it showed the presence of Teutons, before any record that the Saxon conquest had advanced so far westward, there must have been an earlier unrecorded penetration of Damnonia. I have in store a different explanation, which I hope to get into print shortly. The late Mr. J. R. Green included the substance of the paper in *The Making of England*.

THOMAS KERSLAKE.

OLD HIGH-GERMAN GLOSSES IN THE VATICAN.
London: Jan. 20, 1890.

In the ACADEMY for January 18 (p. 46, col. 3) I said that, so far as I could ascertain, the glosses in Palatine 242 and in Palatine 288 had not appeared in print. After a proof of my paper had been signed for press and returned to the editor, I heard from Prof. Napier that he had just found that the glosses in Palatine 288 had been published by Reizenstein in *Germania*, vol. xxxi., p. 331. And to-day I learned from a postcard, sent by Prof. Steinmeyer to Prof. Napier, and kindly forwarded by the latter to me, that most of the glosses which I printed from Palatine 242 had been published by Cardinal Mai, in his *Spicilegium Romanum*, ix. 29, and reprinted from Mai's book in Steinmeyer and Sievers's *Die Althochdeutschen Glossen*, i. 719. Mai omits seven of the glosses printed in the ACADEMY (*ubi supra*), and his transcripts are not always correct. On the other hand, he gives three glosses which I overlooked, namely: *Falsarium, erraticum errare, lugenare; Non tam nols so filo; Canones Kerehtida*. It is probable that Bartsch's recent edition of these glosses in the appendix to his *Beschreibung der altd. Handschriften in Heidelberg* (1887)—a work which I have not yet seen—is both complete and accurate.

WHITLEY STOKES.

Corrigendum.—In the ACADEMY for Jan. 18, 1890, p. 46, col. 2, l. 40, for "sg." read "e.g."

"RAGMAN," "RAGMAN-ROLL."

London: January 18, 1890.

I hesitate to accept Sir James Ramsay's view that "ragman" meant a deed-poll as distinguished from an indenture, because of the expression *indenturæ ragmannicæ* quoted by Jamieson from Fordun. Of course this might be an inaccurate use; but it seems easier to suppose that the wider use, as applied to any sort of formal document, is earlier than its various limited uses. A quotation of 1399 in Du Cange speaks of "raggemans sive Blank Charters"; and the Scotch writers of the fifteenth century use the word freely in the sense of "written engagement."

Is it possible, after all, that *ragman* as applied to deeds and the like may have been originally a jocular designation, connected with the sense "chiffonnier"? This is the view I have hitherto taken, and there are certainly instances of terms of humorous origin coming into regular official use; one good example is the "budget" of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Still I should feel more satisfied if an etymon could be found for *ragman*, yielding the sense of "deed" or "written parchment" directly. Sir James Ramsay's suggestion, that *ragman-roll* is to *ragman* as *indenture-roll* to *indenture*, sounds plausible, though I am not yet convinced that it is correct.

HENRY BRADLEY.

"THE LANGUAGE OF THE NEW TESTAMENT."

Butler's Cross: Jan. 18, 1890.

While thanking Mr. Drummond for his appreciative review of *The Language of the New Testament*, I may be allowed to say that the title which he thinks too wide was chosen because the author "attempted something less and something more" than an elementary grammar. It was intended to cover a second Part left ready for press, which I hope may shortly appear. In this there is

"an attempt to distinguish how far each writer (or each school or group of writers) shares in the special characteristics of Hellenistic or Biblical Greek, how far he has marked linguistic features of his own."

G. A. SIMCOX.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 26, 4 p.m. South Place Institute: "National Life and Thought in Roumania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-Bazar," by Mr. A. R. Fairfield.
MONDAY, Jan. 27, 4 p.m. Royal Academy: Demonstration, "The Upper Limb," II., by Prof. J. Marshall.
5 p.m. London Institution: "Electrical Forces," by Prof. A. W. Rücker.
8 p.m. Royal Academy: "Roman Architecture," I., by Mr. G. Aitchison.
8 p.m. Society of Arts: Cantor Lecture, "The Electromagnet," II., by Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson.
TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Post-Darwinian Period," II., by Prof. G. J. Romanes.
8 p.m. Civil Engineers: Discussion, "Recent Dock Extensions at Liverpool," by Mr. G. F. Lyster; "Bars at the Mouths of Tidal Estuaries," by Mr. W. H. Wheeler.
8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Relation of the Fine Arts to the Applied Arts," by Mr. Edward C. Robins.
8.30 p.m. Anthropological: Annual General Meeting; Report of Council; Presidential Address; Election of New Council.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, 4 p.m. Royal Academy: Demonstration, "The Neck and Head," by Prof. J. Marshall.
8 p.m. Cymmrodorion: "Scientific Farming as applied to Wales," by Prof. Dobbie.
8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Utilisation of Blast-Furnace Slag," by Mr. Gilbert Redgrave.
THURSDAY, Jan. 30, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Sculpture in Relation to the Age," II., by Mr. E. R. Mullins.
7 p.m. London Institution: "Mendelssohn and his 'Lieder ohne Worte,'" by Mr. Walter Macfarren.
8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Laureatine Villa of Piny the Younger," by Mr. G. Aitchison.
FRIDAY, Jan. 31, 4 p.m. Royal Academy: Demonstration, "The Figure in Action," by Prof. J. Marshall.
8 p.m. Royal Institution: "Smokeless Explosives," by Sir Frederick Abel.
SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Natural History of the Horse and of its Extinct and Existing Allies," II., by Prof. Flower.

SCIENCE.

SOME BOOKS ON ANCIENT HISTORY.

THE subjects of this notice illustrate both the minute study of narrow fields which is characteristic of this generation, and the rarer ability of co-ordinating the results of those studies. In one sense—and not at all a contemptuous one—the industrious students of a particular island or province, of a special tax or a special campaign, are hewers of wood and drawers of water in the service of historians proper. The historian has it for his business to bring out the salient features of the age he deals with, to preserve historical perspective, and to give little space to little points. But he is glad to rely for materials on writers of a different stamp, and to feel that, if he dismisses a subject with a few lines, those few lines are at least right and rest on a full treatment by a specialist.

An immense quantity of special discussions has gone to the masterly survey of two important periods of Greek History which Adolf Holm gives us in his new volume (*Griechische Geschichte*. Von A. Holm. Zweiter Band. Berlin: Calvary; London: Nutt). Herr Holm

here carries his history down to the end of the Peloponnesian War. Till he arrives at the account of the Athenian empire, he has hardly reached the period at which inscriptions begin to yield valuable evidence, but is still gleaning in the well-searched field of our literary authorities. But he is not too late to find a few fresh ears of corn for his own sheaf. And—metaphor apart—his new chapters have the same merits which commended his first volume to the history-loving public. His style is perhaps more compressed than it was. There is so much to be told, and it has all to be told in four volumes; but the German is still easy to read, and space is still found in the notes for ample references to modern authorities on disputed matters. Among these we are glad to find our countrymen Sir George Cox, Mr. Hicks, and Mr. Watkiss Lloyd. Here and there we notice little errors which have escaped revision. We do not know what is the authority for saying (p. 402) that the Athenians expected in 428 B.C. to raise two hundred talents by an Eisphora. It is certainly not Thucydides, 3, 19. The cry of Gorgo (Edt., v. 51)—*ἡδὲ, διαφθείρεται ὁ λαός*—hardly meant: "Wenn du nicht weggehst, Vater, wird dich der Fremde zu Grunde richten." *διαφθείρεται* is surely "will corrupt you." The Pythian priestess was Perialla, not Periallos. P. 282 seems to confuse the great Miltiades with his uncle. The notes on chap. 24 have evidently fallen into some disorder. But the author's careful application of geographical explanations to historical facts deserves to win oblivion for many such slips. The relation to each other of the actions at Thermopylae and at Artemision has never been more clearly put. It is an interesting and plausible suggestion that after Mykale the Persians began to construct a "Grenzschutz" of buffer-states between themselves and the Greeks, placing friendly tyrants no longer on the coast of Asia Minor, but just inland, e.g. in the towns given to Gongylos, Themistokles, or the family of Demaratos. About Themistokles himself, as about Aristides, Holm recalls us from accepted theories to facts. There is nothing, as he says, to show that Themistokles was specially democratic or Aristides specially conservative in views. Both were Liberals, if we can trust the scanty record of their acts. But when we come to the question: Why Themistokles was banished, Holm, in his turn, begins to theorise: "Because he would not submit to the traditional authority of the leading Liberal houses." Nor can we follow him in denying the old view that maritime activity and democracy went together. He says that the British fleet did not alter our constitution, and that the United States keep no fleet of importance. But here he forgets the difference of size between the United States—or even Great Britain—and the tiny commonwealths of Hellas. Maritime activity affected a whole Greek commonwealth: it only touches the fringe of a great modern state. He cites Duncker for the view that the use of the lot at elections was not always a democratic measure, but was sometimes a protection or compensation to aristocrats, who would otherwise have had no chance. But, as a matter of fact, was not the suggestion made earlier by Müller-Strübing? The account of the Akropolis embodies the last results of excavation, and the theories of Milchhöfer and Lolling. But with all his control of new material Herr Holm resists temptations to alter the old lines of history, or to recast our verdicts upon the great authors. His Herodotus is the Herodotus whom so many generations of scholars have loved. His Perikles is still a man of high aspirations and of great capacity. The attacks of Pflugk-Harttung on Perikles's military ability (see *ACADEMY*, March 7, 1885) seem to

find little favour in Herr Holm's eyes. To sum up, he has read himself full, and the stream of knowledge which he pours out tears up no landmarks, but flows clear, deep, and well-ordered.

Passing to single parts of the Greek world, we take up a little volume of studies on prehistoric Sicily (*Fragen der ältesten Geschichte Siciliens*. Von S. Heisterbergk. Berlin: Calvary; London: Nutt.) The passion which attracts inquirers towards the unknowable, and the skill which makes baseless hypotheses look plausible, are the most noticeable features in it. Its interest is rather narrow, and its conclusions are hypothetical in the highest degree. They hang together in a sort of sorites-argument, and no one link in the chain is even approximately sure. We think we may pass over Herr Heisterbergk's attempts at finding evidence, and merely indicate his conclusions or assumptions. The theory which looks most plausible on a second reading is that which (as suggested somewhat differently in the last century by D'Orville) brings the names Trinacria and Thrinacia into connexion with the name of the Sicilian town Trinacia. The occurrence of the latter suggested to the Greeks that the mysterious Thrinacia of the Odyssey was to be found in Sicily; it was therefore assumed that Thrinacia was the primitive name of Sicily, and it was presently shaped by a sort of *Volksetymologie* into the anomalous form Trinacria. Next, there is a series of speculations which start from the river Sicanius. That river was not in Spain, as Thucydides said (vi. 2); it was in Sicily and near Agrigentum. The district Sicania, around Agrigentum, meant therefore merely the district of that river; it was a geographical, not an ethnographical, title. But, if so, it must have been a river of some size—i.e., it must have been either the Himera or the Halycus, and a change of name must have taken place. But there are already traces of another old name for the Halycus; therefore, it was the Himera. Then the name of Sicani was extended, just as the name of dwellers on the Iberus became by degrees a name for all Spaniards; but the whole island cannot have been in the oldest days inhabited by a race called Sicani. It follows, too, that there cannot have been a people of Sicani either in Spain or in Italy. The Sicani (in the earliest sense) can only have been an accidentally distinguished part of the stock of either Elymi or Siculi; and, as they are less likely to have been Siculi, they must have been Elymi. The Elymi were in the island first; the Siculi came later, and drove the already settled Phoenicians from many islets and promontories. It is evident that these theories have many more objections to face than their mere want of probability. It is enough to mention one—their incompatibility with the positive assertion of Thucydides.

Far more solidly based is our present information about the island of Delos (*De Deli Insulae Rebus scripsit Valerianus de Schoeffer*. Berlin: Calvary; London: Nutt.) The Sibyl who declared, "Εἶτα καὶ Σάμος ἄμμος, ἐρεῖται Ἀῖγλος ἄβηλος," can never have foreseen the revival of interest in Greek paganism and the bodily resurrection of so many remains of the sacred island. Thanks chiefly to the labours of the French commission in Delos (of which Prof. Jebb gave an account in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, i.), we now know a great deal about the affairs of that little rock which twice played so important a part in the Aegean waters. Yet, if our knowledge is considerable in one sense, it is very limited in another. We can draw up inventories of the precious objects which the temples contained. We know who gave the golden wreaths, and how much each weighed.

We can see the distress of Athens in the worst years of the Peloponnesian War reflected in the diminished weight of her golden offering. We can tabulate the sources of income and the items of expenditure of the sacred funds of the island. We know how and by whom they were administered. The farms which belonged to the great temple begin at one time to bring in less than before, and we can follow Herr Schoeffer in conjecturing that it was the disposal of the dead in Rhenea instead of Delos which was beginning to occupy the land in Rhenea which might have been used for cultivation. We can see how buildings and house-rents rose in value when the Romans were creating a new position for Delos—rents always rise with commercial prosperity; and the second great period of Delos was a period of commercial prosperity. But, on the other hand, we have not the means of following, except by conjecture, the foreign policy of Delos. The external history is too imperfect. Nothing could be more interesting than to watch the worldly wisdom of these religious centres—these pagan popedoms, if we may be allowed the phrase; but we have seldom the means of doing so for Delos, for Delphi, or for any other centre. What again had the Delians done to the Athenians that the latter should remove them entirely from their land in 422 B.C.? How could so small a population, living in an island, prove dangerous to the lords of the sea? Was it a case of genuine superstition at Athens—the wish to keep Apollo on the Athenian side? Or were the Athenians trying to make much of one god because another would not have them, preparing to magnify Apollo of Delos because Apollo of Delphi did not disguise his hostility? We may roughly divide the historical times of Delian greatness into two periods—the religious and the commercial. Yet in the first period, whether under Athenian or under native administration of his temple, Apollo shared his island with many other deities; and, in the second period, when commerce gave Delos its life, religion was not neglected. The merchants worshipped each the god of his country. They have left records of offerings, and the usual Italian tendency towards *collegia* shows itself in the groups of Italians or Romans who united to do honour to Hermes (Mercurius). After the Mithradatic War, however, and the two-fold sack of Delos, Apollo seems to have reigned alone. No inscription thenceforth makes mention of any foreign god. Herr Schoeffer has discussed fully and carefully whatever is recorded of Delian history, and also the conjectures to which the numerous inscriptions found on the island have given rise; and he has the advantage of using many inscriptions which are not yet published. We can now trace the story—from the allusion in Homer, and the alleged burnt offering of Datis the Mede, to the last offering of all, that made by Julian's orders when he was starting to invade Persia—with a sense that we are more at home in the temple than earlier students can ever have felt. Herr Schoeffer's account is only defective in that it does not make any attempt to estimate the services of such a centre as Delos to Greek unity, and that it tells us nothing of the topography of the island. We cannot remember that he ever mentions whether Delos had a harbour.

The careful working-up of non-literary material which has taken place of late years has made it possible to control and check the *obiter dicta*, and even the positive affirmations of classical authors, to a degree which the scholars of a bygone generation would have thought out of the question. On dates and on administrative details generally—points on which it is but natural for human beings to go wrong, and almost impossible for them to be

always right, we have acquired important means of correction. In the pamphlet, for instance, which Dr. Ohnesorge has written on *Die roemische Provinz-Liste von 297* (Teil i., Duisburg: Mendelssohn), the author has to correct the occasional sayings of Zosimus and Ammianus Marcellinus, in his task of championing a view put forward in 1862 by Mommsen, but left by Mommsen without full justification—that what is called the “Veronese list” contains a tolerably correct enumeration of the Roman provinces as they stood under Diocletian. The arrangement of *præfectures* and *dioceses*, the crumbling into little bits of the older provinces, is practically the work of Diocletian, and not, as was formerly argued, of Constantine. Dr. Ohnesorge proposes presently to resume his task and maintain the accuracy of the date, A.D. 297, assigned by Mommsen to the list itself.

There is none of the interest of a continuous story about M. Pallu de Lessert's very painstaking study of Numidian affairs. (*Les Fastes de la Numidie sous le Domination Romaine*. Par A. Pallu de Lessert. Constantine: A. Braham.) We are not even given the opportunity of following in any one view the administrative history of Numidia. It is no part of the author's plan to trace in any connected way the changes in that administration. We have to pick up the history in bits as we go along. All that he supplies is the series of provincial governors, in so far as it can be reconstructed from records of one sort and another. In the task of reconstruction he attains a larger measure of success than might have been thought likely; and it is surprising to see how many points of contact with political and literary history he is able to indicate. One such is the apparent reference in the bilingual inscription of Vaison, to the oracle given at Apamea, which made the fortune of Julia Domna—a curious link between Europe, Africa, and Asia, as the inscription was very possibly cut by order of Sextus Varius Marcellus, sometime *præses* of Numidia, nephew by marriage of the Emperor Septimius Severus. Like other works of the same kind, these *Fasti* have the advantage of serving as an introduction to the study of epigraphy. It is the author's way to give in full the text of the inscriptions in which the memory of so many governors is enshrined, and it will be the reader's own fault if he fail to pick up a useful knowledge of abbreviations and conventional signs. M. Pallu de Lessert knows a great deal about Roman Africa, on which subject indeed he has made some name by earlier writings; and he is laudably careful not to mix up what he knows with what he thinks. Many more names of governors are found than can be with certainty inserted into a chronological list; and it is wise not to feel too sure that in the inscription which appears in the *C.I.L.*, viii. as No. 1031, we have a trace of the presence in Africa of the historian Vellius Paterculus. It is hard to correlate the inscriptions and the other documents, and nothing is gained by cutting such Gordian knots. We should like to know, more fully than our compiler tells us, on what evidence he identifies the governor C. Fuficius Fango with the *Frangones* of Cic. *Att.* 14-10; and we must urge that Greek words should be more carefully printed than those which occur on pp. 15, 127.

SOME BOOKS ON CHEMISTRY.

Watts's Dictionary of Chemistry. By M. M. P. Muir and H. F. Morley. Vol. ii. (Longmans.) In our notice of the first volume of this second edition of *Watts's Dictionary* we discussed the chief points in which this “revised and entirely rewritten” work differs from the original. There is no doubt that its extreme condensations offers a serious obstacle to its ready use

as a book of reference. In this second volume some help is furnished towards the decipherment of the numerous hieroglyphs which crowd each page, by means of a cardboard slip printed on both sides with explanations of the chief abbreviations employed. This slip is attached to the binding by means of a silk ribbon, and can be moved from one part of the work to another. The present volume extends from “chenocholic acid” to “indigo.” Besides numerous important articles and minor paragraphs by the editors, there are several special contributions by other chemists. One of these, entitled “Crystallization,” is curiously misnamed, for it is in the main a concise paper on crystallography. Some of these special contributions, if brief, are yet full of condensed information. They are, moreover, well up to date. Amongst them we may name “Relative Densities,” by Miss Ida Freund, of Newnham; “Cinchona Bark,” by David Howard; “Haemoglobin,” by Dr. Halliburton; “Cholesterin,” by Dr. G. McGowan; “Fermentation,” by Dr. S. Rideal; “Dextrin,” by C. O'Sullivan, F.R.S.; and “Formic Acid,” by V. H. Veley.

Handwörterbuch der Chemie. By Dr. A. Ladenburg. VII^{te} Band. (Breslau: Trewendt.) The seventh volume of this Dictionary of Chemistry is now complete. The last and most important article in it, which is occupied with naphthalin and its derivatives, extends to more than 220 pages, while the list of references to papers and researches on this group of compounds includes no fewer than 1175 separate entries. Other important subjects treated in the present volume are—magnesium, manganese, mercaptans, methylated bodies, milk, lactic acid, mineral oils, paraffin, ceresin, and molybdenum. The bibliography of each subject is usually full, and appears sometimes to be practically complete. However, justice is not always done to English chemists, as, for instance, in the account of the methods of milk analysis.

A Text-Book of Organic Chemistry. By A. Bernthsen. Translated by G. McGowan. (Blackie.) This is something more than a mere translation of an excellent German text-book; for it has been thoroughly revised both by the translator and by the original author. Dr. Bernthsen prepared this compact digest of chemical facts and theories for the use of his students in the university of Heidelberg, with the intention of placing in their hands a small but philosophical textbook of organic chemistry. He aimed at condensing the descriptive portion, and yet making it strictly scientific; and he desired to emphasise the characteristics of each class of compounds, and the inductive development of the theoretical relations existing between them. We think he has succeeded in realising his intentions. The volume is one that may be confidently recommended.

Service Chemistry. By Vivian B. Lewes. (Whittingham.) The idea of giving in a single volume an account of the applications of chemistry in the naval and military services is novel and useful. Mr. Lewes, the professor of chemistry in the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, has carried out his idea with success, and in a sound as well as interesting manner. He very justly says in his preface that there is but one chemistry, and he does not wish the title, *Service Chemistry*, to be misunderstood. So he combines with a general sketch or outline of the science such amplifications of particular parts of it as the requirements of the Services demand. And he has added certain details of a technical character which, if not belonging to the domain of chemistry, are yet of the very greatest value in the study of its practical applications. Among the subjects discussed in this volume we may name the following: drinking water and its purification; boiler incrustations; firedamp in collieries and coal-

bunkers; coal-gas and burners; fuel; the atmosphere and ventilation; explosives; building stones and bricks; mortar and cements; phosphorus and matches; salt, soda, and compounds of lime; iron, steel, and zinc; shot and white lead; and the materials and methods of photography.

Coloured Analytical Tables. By H. Wilson Hake. (G. Philip & Son.) The characteristic feature of this little set of tables for qualitative chemical analysis is to be found in the coloured illustrations. Whenever a coloured or white precipitate or blowpipe reaction is producible in the process of testing, a wonderfully exact representation of it by means of suitable pigments is introduced alongside of the description of the method by which the result is secured. Similar coloured tables are given for salts and oxides.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LYCIAN LANGUAGE.

Southampton: Jan. 16, 1890.

The use of a certain dialect in Lycia about the fifth century B.C., which was employed together with Greek on tomb texts, has been well known for half a century. The texts are alphabetic, and the words are divided by dots. The inscriptions are numerous; some are bilingual; and one (the Xanthus stele) contains 259 lines of Lycian, presenting us with nearly 600 different words. The study of the language is evidently of value for the history of Western Asia, and yet, as far as I can learn, the monuments remain almost entirely undeciphered. When the subject was brought to notice by Sir C. Fellows in 1840, Grotefend pronounced the language Indo-European, and Sharpe suggested a comparison with the old Persian just recovered by Sir H. Rawlinson, and with the kindred Zend. Yet so little was then known of these languages that it was impossible to carry out the comparison; and even in 1869 we find Moriz Schmidt still speaking of the texts as “enigmatic.” After careful cataloguing of the words he arrived at a determination of the plural, the genitive, and the values of a few nouns and pronouns; but he makes no comparison with any other language except Greek.

At the present day scholars are better furnished with means of comparison, but Schmidt's work appears still to represent the utmost that has been done. What I would now suggest is that a scholar familiar with Zend should find no difficulty in reading what is without doubt an ancient Iranian dialect, closely akin to the Persian of the cuneiform monuments. Those monuments by themselves do not provide a sufficiently large vocabulary; but so closely does Lycian compare, both in grammar and in vocabulary, with the Zend that a scholar like Dr. Darmesteter would surely be able to reconstruct the language. The liquid sounds, the numerous long and short vowels, and the inflexions are alike Iranian; and among the latter the genitive singular (*h*), the nominative plural (*he*), the genitive plural (*neme*), the infinitives (*ase* and *ade*), the prefixes (*tro*, *mē*, *yat*, *nē*, *o*), all appear to me clearly to define the language. The main peculiarities of the dialect seem to be the use of final *l* instead of *n* in some words (as in *mā* for *mna*, *azal* for *azan*, &c.), and the short *o* answering to the old Persian *u* and Zend *vu*. The numerals, which are in several cases written in full, appear to me also to be the same as in Zend. The following words seem also clearly to point in the same direction: *Adrodē*, “December”; *ahataha*, “eighteenth”; *Depē*, “tablet”; *Vagsa*, “word”; *Zazate*, “is decreed”; *Zerēema*, “destruction”; *Klēema*, “proclamation”; *Laga*, “law”; *Masa*, “death”; *Methrapatz*,

"protected by Mithra"; *Neké*, "corpse"; *Parza*, "Persian"; *Pasbo*, "it follows"; *Azalo*, "days"; *Razahé*, "ruling" (pl.); *se*, "and"; *Stala*, "stone"; *Statemou*, "we place"; *Tove*, "these"; *Tóma*, "family"; *Oune*, "mother"; *Outre*, "other"; *Aoure*, "Lord"; *Gina*, "wife"; *Gona*, "offspring"; *Goro*, "tomb"; and *Gssadrappahe*, "satraps." Of these some are rendered certain by the Greek bilinguals, such as *gina*, "wife"; *goro*, "tomb"; *se*, "and"; and a few others. These bilinguals also give the meaning of *Lada*, "lady"; *Tedéme*, "son"; *Zzemaze*, "daughter"; *Aravazeia*, "monument"; *Atle*, "self"; *Éhbe*, "his"; *Ékatamla*, "hecatomb"; *Ébe*, "this"; *Prinavatu*, "has made" (verb substantive understood); and the syntax is determined by the same bilinguals.

The great Xanthus monument gives us the best means of further study, since the same word occurs in various cases for the nouns and in various tenses for the verbs. It appears that there were three genders, seven cases, and verbs resembling those of the Persian of Behistun. What is mainly wanted is a good comparison with the Zend; but unfortunately a Zend vocabulary well up to date seems to be still unattainable in print, while Haug's Grammar is also presumably too old to be safely relied on. The Lycian appears, in short, to present no insoluble difficulty, but to require only special study. The copies of Fellows and Schmidt will be found to agree substantially; though their differences are no doubt important, and only to be settled by fresh study of the monuments, by the light of comparison with Iranian languages of the same historic period.

In calling attention to this subject I venture to point to various passages on the Xanthus stele, which seem already capable of translation. Its general subject seems to be the same as that of the Lycian tombs of a later age which bear Greek texts: that is to say, it forbids the burial of any strangers in the tomb of the family of Harpagus, condemning them to be cursed by the gods, and to pay a fine to the state. It also seems to give the names of those who erected the monument, and the date, and perhaps to prescribe certain rites to be observed. The upper part is much defaced, but the lower lines, on all four sides, are in a fairly complete condition.

On the north side of the stele are twelve lines of Greek much defaced, which have been in some passages variously read. Above the Greek twenty lines of Lycian occur recording the erection in honour of Harpagus (or of his son). It is here that we find the passage *Statemou stala oute walahe beíhe se maleiahe se mértéméhe* and again *Statemou orobleio méte*. This would seem clearly to mean "We place this stone [acc. neut.] to him the better people and the [inhabitants?] and the soldiers"; and again "we place [it] widely visible here," answering to the Greek ΕΥΡΩΝΗΝ applied to the ΣΤΗΛΗΝ. I do not know if this has been previously pointed out. The word *orobleio* seems to consist of *oro*, the Zend *vouru* "wide," and the Aryan root *BHAN* "to shine" (in Lycian *Bla*).

Under the Greek there are thirty-four lines of Lycian, which seem to be concerned with a warning to those who destroy the tomb or bury bodies in it. Here we find the important passage ending *Vagssade Veztassapi: Wak ébé gosteté*: which seems to me to mean "In the name of Hystaspes hear ye his voice."

On the west side the fines are recorded, payable to the *tékere* or "temple"; and a passage is written twice over, either by mistake or for sake of emphasis. This passage runs thus: *Kebé Méride Nekaouremez úvoténe ordésez fagssade*. This, perhaps, represents the curse with

the verb in the subjunctive. There are seventy-one lines on this side of the monument.

On the south side the words seem to suggest that certain rites of purification, the sprinkling of libations, and the burning of incense are noticed; but the number of peculiar words is here large, and requires a better vocabulary for comparison than I have been able to obtain. On this side the word *Madoneme* might mean "of the Medes," and the Lycians (*Trameles*) are mentioned as well as the "son of Harpagus." The word *arose*, as well here as on the north, seems to answer to the ΑΡΙΣΤΕΥΣΑΞ of the Greek and to mean "excellent." There are fifty lines on this side of the monument.

On the east side there are sixty-four lines of Lycian. The top is much injured, but the very Persian name *Methrapata* appears to occur (compare the *Methradates* of Xenophon) with the town names *Arina* (Xanthus) and *Tlava* (Tlos). *Stole* would mean "proclaims," and *Aravazeia* is known to signify "monument" or "tomb." In line 47 we have a valuable passage, as follows: *Adrode mahée sé ddé ahataha*—"In the December month and eighteenth day," the month name being the same as in the Cappadocian and Old Persian Calendars. In line 26 we find: *Gssadrappahe Tramele . . . Etonesi Spartzaze atóna*—"The satraps of Lycia . . . of Ionia of Sparda" (a Lycian district, according to Oppert, mentioned on the great Behistun inscription). *Atóna*, compared with *Atonas* and *Otona* on the north side, seems to mean "for honour," the Sanskrit *van*. Finally, near the end, in lines 59-60, we find: *Azzaloe i Taretioshé sé Ertagasse razahé thredé areha Tramelesé site*, which seems to me to read grammatically: "In the days of Darius and of Artaxerxes [abbreviated] ruling throughout the lands of the Lycian country." This would give a date about 400 B.C. for the monument, the same date which, on quite other grounds, has been formerly supposed correct.

I venture to hope these notes may induce Iranian scholars to take up in earnest the recovery of this interesting dialect.

C. R. CONDER.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A COMMITTEE, appointed by the council of the Royal Society to promote a memorial to the late James Prescott Joule, has resolved to raise a fund for establishing a memorial of an international character which shall have for its object the encouragement of research in physical science, and which shall also have in view the erection of a tablet or bust to his memory in London, the Manchester Memorial Committee having already taken steps to ensure a suitable monument being erected in his native city. Many eminent foreign men of science have already joined the committee, of which Sir G. G. Stokes is chairman, Mr. John Evans treasurer, and Sir Henry Roscoe hon. secretary. Donations may be addressed to the treasurer of the fund, at the Royal Society, Burlington House.

THE annual general meeting of the Anthropological Institute will be held on Tuesday next, January 28, at 8.30 p.m., when Dr. John Beddoe will deliver his presidential address, and the council for the current year will be elected.

THE two bodies hitherto known as the Metropolitan Scientific Association (founded in 1867) and the Society of Amateur Geologists (founded in 1884) have agreed to amalgamate under the style of the London Amateur Scientific Society. The first joint meeting was to be held on Friday, January 24, for the adoption of new rules and the election of officers. The president

proposed is Prof. J. F. Blake, and one of the vice-presidents Prof. G. S. Boulger.

PROF. P. MANTEGAZZA has written a special chapter for the English translation of his work on *Physiognomy and Expression*, which will form the March volume of the "Contemporary Science" series, published by Mr. Walter Scott.

THE elaborate "Fauna of British India," which Dr. W. T. Blandford has undertaken to edit for the Indian Government, is making fair progress. The first issue, consisting of part I. of *Mammalia*, written by the editor himself, appeared in the early autumn of 1888. The two volumes of *Fishes* by the late Dr. Francis Day, were both published in the course of last year. And now Messrs. Taylor & Francis have sent us the first volume of *Birds*, which was entrusted to the competent hands of Mr. Eugene W. Oates, of the Public Works Department in Burma. *Birds* will occupy two more volumes; and then will come a volume on *Reptilia and Batrachia*, by Mr. G. A. Boulenger, completing the series. In no department of natural history is there such abundant material, both of fact and speculation, as in the case of *Birds*. Since the publication of Jerdon's *Birds of India* (3 vols., 1862-64), the total number of species found in that country has been augmented by more than one-half, largely by the exertions of Mr. A. O. Hume, who recently presented his unrivalled collection of 60,000 skins to the British Museum. But the advance of modern ornithology is characterised not so much by increase in the number of species, as by a fundamental revision of the principles of classification, to which Messrs. Huxley, Garod, and Forbes have mainly contributed, and which has been carried to its furthest point by Mr. Seebohm. Mr. Oates has here adopted, in the main, the principles of Mr. Seebohm, and has even advanced beyond him in regard to the importance he attaches to the characteristic plumage of the nestling as a means of distinguishing species. A discussion, however, of classification in general is reserved for the third volume. The present volume comprises about one-half of the order Passeres, beginning with the Corvidae. Woodcuts, chiefly of heads, are numerous; but it has been impossible to find space for anatomical details, or for any but the briefest notes on habits, migration, folklore, &c.

COL. GARRICK MALLERY, of the Bureau of Ethnology, has reprinted (New York: Appleton) his address to the American Association at its Toronto meeting last August. The title is "Israelite and Indian: a Parallel in Planes of Culture"; and its object is to show that the Indians of North America had reached a stage of both civilisation and religion closely resembling that of the children of Israel before the time of David. To most of his audience his bold treatment of the Books of Moses must have seemed the most novel feature of the address; but we have ourselves been more interested in his statements about the Indians. He adheres strongly to the opinion he had expressed twelve years ago that

"no tribe or body of Indians, before missionary influence, entertained any formulated or distinct belief in a single over-ruling 'Great Spirit,' or any being corresponding to the later Israelite or the Christian conception of God."

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

DR. A. W. VERRALL has undertaken to edit for Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. a translation of the section in Dr. Munk's *Geschichte der Griechischen Literatur*, devoted to the Greek tragedians. The volume will be uniform with Mr. W. Y. Fausset's "Students' Cicero."

THE *Revue Critique* for January 20 contains a long review, by M. Emile Thomas, of Mr. S. G. Owen's edition of the *Tristia*, recently published by the Clarendon Press. Concerning the recension of the text, the reviewer says: "Je ne crois pas qu'un appareil critique puisse être plus riche que ce que nous donne M. Owen."

UNDER the title of *Le Livre d'Amour* (Paris: Lemerre), M. G. de Barrique de Fontaineu has translated into prose stanzas the concluding portion of the *Kural* of Tiruvalluva, the national poet of Southern India, to which he has appended a fragment of another similar Tamil poem, the *Nāladīyār*. In an interesting preface, Prof. Julien Vinson, of the Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes, discusses the authorship of the poem and erotic poetry in general. On the latter question his opinion does not materially differ from that of Dr. G. U. Pope in his elaborate edition of the *Kural*, with translation, &c. (1886). They both agree that the moral and allegorical element predominates over the sensual, as in the Song of Solomon.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF CYMMRODORION.—(Wednesday, January 8.)

PROF. RHYNS in the chair.—Mr. Joseph Jacobs read a paper on "James Howell and his Familiar Letters." When Wales conquered England in 1485, one consequence of the conquest was that Welshmen found a career in the civil and military services of England. It soon came about that Wales contributed her share to the spiritual as well as the practical life of England. In the Jacobean period especially a circle of remarkable men made a distinct Welsh group in the band of English writers. The brothers Herbert, the poet and the autobiographer, the brothers Vaughan, and James Howell, have something special about them—a mystic grace in the poets, an overweening vanity in the autobiographer, a vivacity in the letter-writer, which may fairly be set down to their Welsh origin. In Mr. Jacobs's opinion the *Epistolæ Ho-Elanæ* is the greatest contribution that Wales has made to English literature. He defended at length, with *prima facie* evidence, and strong inferential arguments, the authenticity of the Letters against the aspersions cast on their validity by garrulous Anthony Wood. The defective dates on which Wood founded his suspicions were shown to be absent altogether from the first edition of the Letters, and were affixed after the lapse of years, no doubt carelessly and at haphazard, to the second edition, affixed moreover in such a way as to bear on their face many traces of honest intention. The first edition of the *Epistolæ Ho-Elanæ* appeared in 1645. Since then many editions have been published, and the reader of the present paper is now engaged on a revised edition, which will shortly be published by Mr. Nutt. Howell died in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in 1666, but was buried in the Temple Church, where his monument still exists and may be seen, although it has been removed from its place in the body of the church and hidden away in the trefoil above. It would be a pious work, Mr. Jacobs added, to restore it to its proper position "at the foot of the next great Pillar this side the little Quier." Replying to a question by Mr. Henry Owen, the lecturer stated that Howell was committed to the Fleet not for non-payment of his debts, as suggested by Wood, but under an order of the House of Commons, for reasons which, although not given, one may fairly surmise to have been political.

ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY.—(Wednesday, January 8.)

SIDNEY LEE, Esq., president, in the chair.—A paper on "Shakespearean Tragedy" was read by the Rev. H. C. Beeching. In the course of his remarks Mr. Beeching said the best definition of tragedy is that of Aristotle, "that it must not represent men without reproach falling from happiness to misery, nor must it represent wicked men falling from happiness to misery; but a hero illustrious and

happy falling into misery through some one defect of his own." In other words tragedy must be distinguished from martyrdom—such as "The [so-called] Tragedie of Sir Thomas Moore, or the Virgin Martyr"—and from melodrama, which turns on the misfortunes of a hero arising from accident or villainous plot, and ends with the triumph of virtue and punishment of vice. The peculiar note of tragic pathos, according to Aristotle, is a mixture of awe and pity: pity for the fate we are witnessing, awe that such greatness should suffer defeat, and wrapt up in this, a terror lest we, being human, should fall in like manner; and this effect can be produced only if the subject of the tragedy be of heroic stature and falls through his own fault. Shakspeare is the only one among the Elizabethans who takes this view of tragedy. Tragedy as he writes it, rests upon two postulates: (1) a moral order, implying a world where the agents are free and have been moralised, and where each action is a fruit with its seeds of consequence in itself; and (2) the postulate of all art—the privilege of selection and arrangement, and choice of place and time. The tragic poet selects from all possible times and circumstances just those which will put upon his hero the greatest pressure. He arranges for him a world—*real* in the sense that it consists only of human relations, subjects of desire; but *ideal* in the sense that in no chance world into which he might have been born could the hero, being what he is, have found himself so tried. [This was illustrated from the Tragedies.] The pleasure derived from a tragedy rests upon the double possibility of identifying ourselves both with the hero in his struggle and defeat, and with the moral order which crushes him, and, further, on the recognition that the hero himself accepts the catastrophe as the issue of an action or inaction which he himself deliberately adopted.—Mr. Sidney Lee, Mr. A. H. Bullen, and Mr. Frederick Rogers took part in the discussion which followed.

ARISTOTELIAN SOCIETY.—(Monday, January 20.)

SHADWORTH H. HODGSON, Esq., president, in the chair.—The president read a paper on "Universals in Logic." The scholastic theory was first stated, and passages quoted from the *Logic* in the Stonyhurst Series of Manuals. The theory appeared open to the objection of confusing laws of thinking with methods of acquiring knowledge—a distinction established at the time of the Renaissance, when positive methods of knowledge were placed upon an independent basis, chiefly by being set free from the assumption that the perception of immaterial entities was necessary to constitute the act of thinking. Secondly, the origin of concepts or universals was traced to acts of attending to perceptual data for the purpose of harmonising them with their perceptual context, without, however, involving the necessity that this purpose should be recognised as a purpose at the time of entertaining it. Thirdly, the psychology of the subject was more fully entered on. Conception was held to belong to voluntary, as opposed to spontaneous, reintegration, or association of ideas, both divisions depending upon physiological processes as their proximate condition. In conclusion, a brief statement was given of Mr. Romanes's doctrine of Recepts, as set forth in his *Mental Evolution in Man*, and the doctrine welcomed as a valuable contribution to psychological knowledge in its historical or evolutionary department.—Discussion followed.

FINE ART.

THE OLD MASTERS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

II.

FAR more open to discussion, and indeed to doubt, than the Spanish pictures is the series of portraits which appear here under the name of Rembrandt, and most of which have, up to the present time, been accepted as genuine examples of the master himself, even by those most recent authorities on Dutch art, and on Rembrandt in particular, who are least unwilling to rap the

knuckles of their predecessors in the same fields of inquiry. The whole question is one of the widest and most difficult in the critical history of art, seeing that even Rubens himself hardly boasted such a following of able pupils, imitators, and copyists, as did the great master of Leyden and Amsterdam, almost from the time of his arrival in the latter city to the latest years of his poverty and comparative solitude, and especially in the brilliant period when, still in the flush of youth, he acquired an early maturity of talent. A Karel Fabritius, a Backer, a Bol, a Flinck, and again an Eeckhout, a Bernard Fabritius, a Nicholas Maes, a Salomon de Koninck, an Aart de Gelder, have each, at a certain stage of their practice, imitated one or more special phases of their great master's style and mode of conception, with the result that their best paintings are not always easily distinguishable from the less genial among the performances of the *chef d'école*; while to classify the school productions of the Rembrandt atelier and entourage, even when recognised as such, is often a still more difficult task.

Among the undoubted works of the master here shown, the two finest are portraits of himself at different stages of his career—the one showing him in the exuberance of early manhood, the other in the melancholy abandonment of premature old age. Mr. Heywood-Lonsdale's powerful and brilliant "Portrait of the Painter," although it is not signed or dated, must, judging from considerations of style, and from the fresh and jocund mien of the self-portrayed artist, have been painted between 1635 and 1640. It is, if my memory serves me rightly, the example formerly in the Hamilton Palace collection; or, at any rate, bears a close resemblance to it. In fine preservation, it is singularly remarkable for breadth and precision of handling and powerful relief, and no less for the brilliancy of the flesh-painting and the subdued splendour of the sombre colours furnished by the dress. Still more remarkable is Lord Ashburton's "Portrait of the Painter," a full-face study, showing Rembrandt in the neglected costume of his later years, with tangled mane of grey hair, and that general aspect of ill-health and premature age with which we are familiar. This portrait lacks the element of inexpressible pathos which the great master has so often found the way to infuse into the simple self-presentments of his later time; but it is incomparably fine in execution, and so perfectly etched in every touch that even among Rembrandt's own works it has, in this respect, but few rivals. The "Old Man," contributed by Mr. G. C. W. Fitzwilliam, is one of those studies of Jewish type and costume which are so familiar to the student of the Amsterdam school in its Rembrandtesque phase. It is, however, unquestionably not by the master himself. The name of Eeckhout first presents itself in connexion with it, but a certain dryness and hardness of texture and precision of outline point rather to the in England little known Salomon de Koninck. Lord Ashburton's "Lieven Willemsz Van Coppenol" agrees in size (14 in. by 12) and in design with the famous etched portrait of the calligraphist, executed in 1661. The present piece cannot well have been executed, as Dr. Bode appears to think, as late as the date of etching; the technique being by no means that of the master's latest years. The conjecture that it must have been painted about 1650 is much nearer the truth. The execution of the little piece is singularly firm and brilliant, and its preservation perfect; but the physiognomy of the sitter is not very decisively presented. From the Bath House collection come also the two pendants, "Portrait of a Man" and "Portrait of a Lady," both signed and dated 1641, showing respectively the three-quarter figures of a young gentleman in a black steeple-crowned hat,

black dress, and wide lace-trimmed collar, and of his spouse, in the usual sober wearing which distinguishes the Dutch lady of Amsterdam when she is not in gala attire. The male portrait is, in its present state, singularly disappointing as a whole, notwithstanding the skilful execution of the sombre costume—the head being unusually empty in modelling, vacuous and inexpressive. A much better impression is made by the portrait of the lady, though even this is not so searching or so masterly in its breadth of execution as some other works of the same period. The true golden glow of Rembrandt is concentrated on the face and upper part of the figure, which has an aspect of self-concentrated inner life and thought such as none of the master's following succeeded in simulating in the same degree. A problem of unusual difficulty is provided by the "Portrait of an Old Lady," lent by the Earl of Yarborough—a work belonging apparently to the period of about 1636. The head is so skilfully and delicately modelled—though it is far from equalling in mastery the so-called "Rembrandt's Mother" of 1634 in the National Gallery—it reveals a conception of so much pathos and sincerity that it would be difficult to deny the correctness of the ascription to the master himself. On the other hand, the black fur-trimmed dress is so superficially and lightly painted in, with so little indication of the form beneath, that the surmise inevitably presents itself that the piece was terminated by a pupil. It is necessary again to strike off the list of Rembrandt's works—and that without any hesitation—Lord Ashburton's oval panel entitled "Portrait of a Gentleman," in which is depicted a personage of some station, in a rich black satin dress, wide-falling ruff, and overhanging black hat. This, with its over-smoothness of execution and its absence of true characterisation, suggests rather a mere outside imitator than a painter of the school or the immediate circle of Rembrandt. Yet, again, even though the reproach of iconoclasm be incurred, it must be pointed out that the large "Portrait of a Man" (which also comes from the Bath House collection)—an elderly burgher of vigorous aspect, with square head and close-cropped grey hair, seated in an arm-chair—cannot well be from the brush of the master himself; though, even in its injured state, it is very remarkable for vitality and true characterisation as well as for well-controlled energy of execution. It suggests somewhat the admirable "Old Woman" (bearing date 1654), which was three years ago acquired for the Brussels Gallery at a very high price as a Rembrandt, but which specialists have recently taken from him in order to give it, with the companion portrait—contributed by its owner, Baron Oppenheim of Cologne, to the Brussels Loan Exhibition of 1887—to a Rembrandtist of unusual strength and individuality, who at present remains anonymous. To Rembrandt must be left the splendid, though by no means uninjured, portrait from the same rich collection, which has been called "Cornelius Jansenius." The fitful lighting of the face is more than usually impressive, while the black tones of the dress and hat, relieved on a ground of comparative lightness, are of extraordinary strength. The individuality of the personage remains, on the other hand, somewhat obscured. It is difficult to recognise in the technical style of the picture the manner which would be indicated by the date—"Rembrandt f. 1661"—which, according to the catalogue, it bears. It is this particular phase of Rembrandt's practice, with its colouring rather *blafard* and achromatic than golden, to which some of the works of Bernard Fabritius most nearly approach; while in others that painter affects harmonies of a much more pronounced and vivid character.

The Second Gallery contains two unusually fine examples of the art of Nicholas Maes—on the whole, the most gifted of Rembrandt's imitators, because his strong artistic individuality enabled him to assimilate what he took from his master, and to reproduce it stamped with the impress of his own creative power. The more striking—but, unfortunately, the less well-preserved—of the two pictures in question is an "Interior," contributed by Mr. S. S. Joseph, showing a bare room, the Rembrandtesque illumination of which is concentrated on the group in the foreground, consisting of a woman nursing a child. This, with its brilliant reds, and the lurid splendour of the general effect, is extremely characteristic of the painter, who here succeeds, without any sacrifice of naturalism, in lending a real dignity and significance to a motive in itself commonplace and of slight import. More sober in harmony, and, if anything, still broader in execution, is Lord Ashburton's "Woman Sewing," by the same master—a work in perfect preservation, which, in its subtle treatment of indoor light, almost bears comparison with the masterpieces of Pieter de Hooch and Vermeer of Delft. There are few finer Teniers to be seen than "The Seven Acts of Mercy," from Bath House. It has all the crispness of touch and silveriness of tone peculiar to the finer examples, while the seven "Acts" are fused into a single *ensemble* with an apparent absence of effort which conceals the real difficulty of the task. Moreover, there is here a shade less of that aggravating perfunctoriness with which the consummately skilful Fleming usually works, limiting his observation of men and things within the narrowest bounds, and confining himself to the almost mechanical repetition of a few well-worn types. Very rarely have there been seen together so many exquisite specimens of that subtlest and truest of chiaroscuroists, Adrian van Ostade, as are assembled in the Second Gallery. Among the very finest of these is Lord Ashburton's "Woman and Child," dated 1667, showing the half-figure of a woman who stands in the doorway of a house holding a child, the face of the former being astonishingly well-modelled in transparent shadow. Hardly less fine is the "Interior" (111) from the same collection—a piece which in silveriness of tone and naturalness of chiaroscuro approaches the famous "Alchemist of the Salon Carré," while it exceeds in beauty the larger "Interior" by the same painter, lent to this exhibition by her Majesty the Queen from Buckingham Palace. On the other hand, the "Dutch Tavern," contributed by the Rev. W. C. Randolph, although it bears a signature and the date 1652, has all the appearance of being a *pastiche* executed by Ostade's pupil and imitator, Cornelius Dusart. The master's greatest pupil, the genial but unequal Jan Steen, appears at his very best in Lord Ashburton's small canvas, "The Carouse," a scene of the usual type, but painted with a skill and care altogether exceptional, and lighted with consummate art. At least one of the Terborchs here—"The Music Lesson"—is of exquisite quality, and worthy to rank with the typical "Conversations" of the Louvre, the National Gallery, and Cassel; although it serves up once more those three or four human properties which the painter loved to combine in so many different variations. Especially do we greet once again—not without pleasure—the blonde musical lady whose white satin dress and lemon-coloured jacket are one of the most familiar objects in Terborch's pictures. Very inferior to this in all respects, and greatly wanting in that *finesse* of colour and execution which is the artist's chief charm, is Mr. Arthur James's "Officer writing a Despatch." A far less exquisite colourist than Terborch, but

perhaps in some respects more of an artist, and certainly a keener student of human nature, was Gabriel Metsu, different phases of whose art are represented here by three examples. Of these the most characteristic is perhaps Lord Ashburton's "A Lady drawing"—in which the model appears clothed in a dress and jacket, furnishing two shades of the painter's favourite red—a colour which his overmastering love of hot tints, here shown in the woodwork and surroundings of his interior, prevents him from duly harmonising or relieving. Among all these Dutch works, the limited subjects of which are all too familiar to us, the little "Portrait of a Lady," by the Flemish painter Gonzales Coques, with its unaffected seriousness and its penetrating perception of character, comes as a decided relief. It would be unfair not to record the presence of two very perfect specimens of a not very sympathetic, though, in his way, a consummate painter, Adrian van de Velde. Both are from the Bath House collection, the one called "Cattle" being an admirably finished and delicate landscape with cattle and sheep, signed and dated 1661; while the "Haymakers" shows, together with the usual skill and finish, an amiable animation unusual in the master's work, combined with a close observation of rustic manners such as we find more generally in Karel Dujardin and in the roadside scenes of Philip Wouwerman. There can be few, if any, more beautiful Cuyp's in existence than the Earl of Yarborough's perfectly preserved "Scene on the Ice," in which the crystal purity of a frosty atmosphere envelops and yet reveals with extraordinary clearness a frozen river with figures skating and walking, and in the nearer distance a huge ruined tower reflected, as in a slightly blurred mirror, in the ice of the foreground. A true Cuyp-like sunlit sky, whose tones betoken already that evening is not far off, adds its magic to the scene. A contrast to this in all respects is Jan van de Capelle's hardly less exquisite "Seapiece," whose pearly greyness of general tone and moisture of atmosphere cause it to stand out in strong contrast to its surroundings. Its sky, overcharged with threatening rain-clouds, soon to dissolve into rain, is a fine specimen of the type in which this greatest of Dutch marine painters specially delights. The landscapes of Jan Both and even of Nicholas Berchem, with all their charm of skilful laying-out and harmonious *silhouette*, appear by contrast with the thoroughly national masterpieces which we have just described thin, poor, and a little wanting in conviction. It is not always that the *nostalgie du Sud*, which has so constantly been a malady of Northern artists, has had such happy results as in the case of the thoroughly Romanised Frankforter, Adam Elzheimer, or in that of the greatest of all Italian landscape painters, the Lorrainer, Claude Gellée.

CLAUDE PHILLIPS.

With reference to Lord Ashburton's magnificent portrait of "John, Count of Nassau Dillenbourg," the ascription of which to Vandyck I strongly called in question in my first notice of the Old Masters (ACADEMY, January 11), it has been stated elsewhere that a *grisaille*, reduced from this very portrait by Vandyck himself for Paul Pontius, is in the Munich Pinakothek; that Pontius engraved the picture from this reduction for the famous *Iconographie*; and that there are further derived from the same original, now at Burlington House, the large print (in an oval) by Sniderhoeft, after a drawing by Soutman, and another print (in an oval) by L. Vosterman, all of these being from an original or originals expressly ascribed to Vandyck by engravers who were his contemporaries.

The fact is, that the *grisaille* and prints above mentioned unquestionably have reference to an original by Vandyck; but that this original must differ absolutely, and in almost every particular, from Lord Ashburton's picture. In the engraving by Paul Pontius—upon which are more or less based the subsequent reproductions—the personage represented is bolder, and carries his head in altogether different fashion. He wears a broad lace collar in lieu of the simple linen one of the Bath House picture, and a full suit of plain armour, over which hangs the collar of the Golden Fleece; whereas in the work now exhibited the half-armour is elaborately engraved, and worn over a gaily adorned buff jerkin, the Golden Fleece being absent. Finally, the marshal's baton is held in different fashion in the two portraits, the attitude, and indeed the general conception, of the personage in each being easily distinguishable. A cursory examination of the engravings above cited—which are to be found in the Print Room of the British Museum—will clearly establish the facts now brought forward.

Lord Ashburton's picture is of such commanding merit that it can only gain by a full and open discussion of its origin and technical qualities.

C. P.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RUNIC STONES IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

Scarborough: Jan. 20, 1890.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1798, p. 749, contains a plate showing a Runic stone from the Isle of Man. If Runic students have overlooked the reference it may be useful.

H.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. ERNEST ALBERT WATERLOW has been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy.

THE exhibitions to open next week include a collection of drawings of Cambridge and the Riviera, by Mr. John Fulleylove, at the Fine Art Society's in New Bond-street; and a series of "Cathedral Towns and Picturesque Places in Germany and Italy," painted by Mr. Edward H. Bearn during 1888 and 1889, at Mr. McLean's gallery in the Haymarket.

MR. G. AITCHISON, as professor of architecture at the Royal Academy, will begin next week a course of six lectures on "Roman Architecture," with special reference to private houses and palaces.

A COLLECTION of vases, jewellery, and other objects, selected from those which were found at Poli tis Chrysochou in the course of the excavations carried out last winter by Mr. Munro and Mr. Tubbs, on behalf of the Cyprus Exploration Fund, is now on exhibition in the Etruscan Saloon at the British Museum.

WE have received *The Year's Art* for 1890 (Virtue), which now, after a life of eleven years, more than ever deserves its sub-title of "a concise epitome of all matters relating to the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture." The energetic editor, Mr. Marcus B. Huish, adds some new features with every issue. On this occasion we have portraits of the members of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours; and a list of birthdays of more than three hundred artists and notable people connected with art. We would especially praise the pains that have been taken to make the volume useful for consultation, by means of a full index and also cross-references in the text. And, further, it is not unworthy of notice that the editor cordially acknowledges the assistance he has received from others in the compilation of the work.

THE STAGE.

STAGE NOTES.

THE performance of "The Taming of the Shrew," which Mr. Benson appointed for Thursday night, is not likely under any circumstances to be repeated many times; and four representations a week will still be given of the engaging and thoughtfully contrived spectacle of "The Midsummer Night's Dream."

MR. WYNDHAM having decided that the late Mr. Albery's "Forgiven" is not to be revived at present, "Caste" will give place immediately to "Cyril's Success"—perhaps the most smartly written and, what is more, the most ingeniously considered, of the late Mr. Byron's comedies. Mr. David James, Mr. Leonard Boyne, and Miss Olga Brandon—the young actress whose performance in "Caste" has been considered so noticeable—will be the chief exponents of the drama in this revival.

PREPARATIONS are fairly advanced, we hear, for the St. James's Theatre performances of "As You Like It," Mr. Lewis Wingfield directing the scenic effects, and a promising cast having been got together in support of Mrs. Langtry. Mr. Charles Sugden is to play Touchstone; Mr. Lawrence Cantley, Orlando; Miss Beatrice Lamb, Phoebe; and Miss Marion Lee, Audrey—the part in which, by-the-by, she made, under the Kendal management, her first appearance in London.

MARK TWAIN'S *Prince and Pauper* is to be dramatised by Mrs. Oscar Beringer, by arrangement with the publishers of the story—Messrs. Chatto & Windus. It is, of course, intended that the dual rôle shall fall to the lot of Miss Vera Beringer, whose admirable performances of the little Lord Fauntleroy have now come to an end.

WITHOUT going quite so far as to say that there could not be any question as to the capacity of Mrs. Bancroft for taking command of the Channel Fleet, we may certainly express our conviction that her attainment of the modest aims which the English playwright now generally sets himself to realise is by no means a matter of doubt. We do not, of course, mean that anybody has any particular right to expect that Mrs. Bancroft's performances in an art not her own—the art of writing—shall result in the bestowal upon the stage of a work of literary individuality; but neatness of construction and brightness are without doubt to be looked for in that "Riverside Story" which Mrs. Bancroft—seeking for fresh worlds to conquer—elects to present at St. George's Hall one day next month. This energetic and very popular lady will have a good company to do justice to her effort on the occasion. Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Sidney Brough, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Kate Philips, and Miss Annie Hughes are among the artists of mark who will take part in the proceedings.

M. MEILHAC, who, since the days when he collaborated with M. Halévy in "Frou-frou," has had a varied career, has now brought out at the Théâtre Français a play of which the *donnée* is very remarkable and the treatment seemingly as interesting as the conception. Fiction, and especially narrative fiction, has often before now dealt with the problem that presents itself when a given character is placed under conditions of life not only repugnant but wholly inappropriate to it. Mr. William Black's early success, the *Daughter of Heth*, is probably the example that is most familiar to the ordinary English reader. M. Meilhac's heroine, Margot, is a charming young orphan, who owes everything in life—her education in the past, her prosperity in the present, her probable corruption in the future—to a woman

of no principles and of more or less evil life. In very dangerous company, which she frequents perforce, she conceives only a disinclination for the kind of existence that would be readily offered her. But an aged *roué* is sincerely in love with her; and she falls in love with his head-gamekeeper—"a rude, robust, honest man"; and the curtain falls on the aged lover's acquiescence in this state of affairs, and on Margot's acceptance of "the home, with its family joys and the esteem of her own conscience." What morbid twist would have been given to this matter had Ibsen or one of his friends treated it, instead of the clear-sighted Frenchman!

MUSIC.

MUSIC NOTES.

A SOCIETY was founded last year in Bonn to purchase the house in which Beethoven was born, and to establish a museum there, similar to the one in honour of Mozart at Salzburg. Sir G. Grove, one of the honorary members of this society, presided over a meeting held at the German Athenaeum, Mortimer Street, last Saturday afternoon; and he announced that the house had been purchased, and was undergoing restoration. He also gave a list of the Beethoven treasures already acquired by the society, including, among other relics, letters, music, and portraits. The Philharmonic Society of London have presented Schaller's bust of Beethoven. The special object of the meeting, as explained by Herr von Ernsthause, the German Consul, was to make known the objects and aims of the Beethoven House Society as widely as possible. In connexion with the movement, a Beethoven exhibition has been planned for this year in Bonn, to which the Royal Library in Berlin will send MSS. and instruments formerly belonging to the master. Many contributions have also been promised by private collectors. Mr. Ludwig, in a short speech—in which he proposed that a concert, under the directorship of Dr. Joachim, should be given in London during the present season for the benefit of the society—pointed out that the cause was not specially a German one, since Beethoven belonged to the whole musical world.

HERR STAVENHAGEN made his *début* at the Popular Concerts last Saturday afternoon. His solos were Chopin's Prelude in D flat and Liszt's Rhapsodie in C sharp minor. Transcriptions of Bach's organ Fugues in A minor and G minor by Liszt have been heard at these concerts; but this is the first time that one of his pieces has found its way into a programme. The Rhapsodies are characteristic compositions, but scarcely in keeping with the class of music associated with this institution. Herr Stavenhagen's rendering of the Prelude was effective, though slightly affected. His playing of the Rhapsodie was brilliant in the extreme. He was encored, and gave Liszt's transcription of Paganini's Caprice in E. Mr. Norman Salmond, a baritone vocalist, sang, with much success, songs by Handel and Mr. Hamish MacCunn. Mme. Néruda played with exquisite charm and expression Spohr's Adagio in F. The programme opened with a Quartet by Mozart, and closed with Beethoven's pianoforte Trio in C minor (op. 1, no. 3). On the following Monday evening Miss Fanny Davies played Chopin's Ballade in F minor (op. 52) admirably bringing out the now plaintive, the now passionate, character of the music. The last performance of this piece at these concerts dates as far back as 1875. Miss Davies also joined in the Tema con Variazioni in D of Mendelssohn for pianoforte and 'cello (op. 17) with Signor Piatti, and took the pianoforte

part in Beethoven's grand Trio in E flat (op. 70, no. 2) assisted by M^{me}. Néruda and Signor Piatti.

MR. DANNREUTHER gave his first musical evening at Orme Square on Thursday, January 16. The programme commenced with Dr. C. V. Stanford's new pianoforte Trio in E flat (op. 37). The opening Allegro is a skilfully constructed movement. It is followed by a short but effective Allegretto. The third movement is headed Tempo di Menuetto. It is graceful and pleasing; but an Andante or Adagio would have afforded better contrast. The Finale appears at first hearing the least satisfactory section of the work. Miss Anna Williams sang songs by Liszt and Brahms in her best manner. Mr. Dannreuther played some Chopin solos. The programme concluded with Bach's Suite in B minor for flute, strings, and piano, with figured bass written out by Robert Franz.

"ELIJAH" was given at the Albert Hall on Wednesday evening. Miss Monteith sang the soprano music in an exceedingly clear and intelligent manner. M^{me}. Belle Cole was in good voice, and her rendering of "O rest in the Lord" was excellent. Miss Sarah Berry, a pupil of the Royal College, made a favourable debut in "Woe unto them." Mr. Piercy gave satisfaction; but in his first air the tune was somewhat unsteady. Mr. Henschel sang well, but his voice was not in the best order. Mr. Barnby conducted as usual, and the choir sang splendidly.

By the death of Franz Lachner, a link connecting the far past with the present has been broken. Lachner, born in the year 1804, was an intimate friend of Franz Schubert. In 1828 the two friends passed several hours together only a few weeks before the death of the great composer. Lachner was himself a prolific composer. He produced eight symphonies. Of the sixth, in D, Schumann wrote in high terms. Lachner settled at Munich in 1836, and by his energy helped to raise the theatre orchestra there to the high position which it now occupies in Germany.

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MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

System of Harmony. For Teacher and Pupil. By J. A. Broekhoven. (Novello.) The author is teacher of harmony and composition at the College of Music in Cincinnati. The arrangement of subjects has been made in conformity with Richter's well-known Manual of Harmony. There are copious examples and practical exercises. The examples are of the kind usual in text-books; yet all such, after the excellent illustrations drawn from the works of the great masters given by Mr. Prout in his recently published *Theory and Practice of Harmony*, appear dry. Mr. Broekhoven may find his book useful as a guide, but it contains no novel theory requiring detailed notice. He has adopted a few new terms; however, with the explanations given, they are easily understood.

Ye Mariners of England: a Naval Ode for Chorus and Orchestra. By Edmondstone Duncan. Op. 5. (Stanley Lucas.) This work, which is announced for performance at one of the concerts of the Glasgow Choral Union, appears to us one of considerable merit. The stirring lines of Campbell's famous lyric, naturally suggested the tune of "Rule Britannia"; and accordingly the composer has taken the opening notes as a leading theme of which much use is made. The music is vigorous, characteristic, and original. Mr. Duncan has good knowledge of harmony, and some of his progressions are unusually bold.

Of his orchestration we cannot as yet say anything, but from the vocal score it is evident that the orchestra plays an important part.

Album of Twelve Songs. By Fred. H. Cowen. (Joseph Williams.) In this new collection the composer gives fresh proof of his skill in inventing pleasing melodies, and in writing accompaniments which, after the manner of the great song-writers of Germany, reflect and intensify the meaning of the words. Mr. Cowen has selected poems by modern authors. We find, among others, the names of Mrs. Browning, Christina Rossetti, and Barry Cornwall. Of the twelve numbers, "Song for Twilight," "An Idle Post," and "I think on thee in the night," appear to us most refined and expressive.

Seven Pieces. For Pianoforte. By Gustave Ernest. (Woolhouse.) This collection of short tone-poems deserves special praise. One can trace the influence of Schumann and Dvorák, but the pieces may fairly be called original. The harmonic colouring is clever and effective. No. 4, "The Gipsy's Song," and No. 7, "Evening Song," are, to our thinking, the most striking.

Sweet Marjorie, by Aigrette (Woolhouse), is a bright valse with a portrait title-page.

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